

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 839.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1861.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 3d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**TO THE ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of FINSBURY.**

GENTLEMEN,—  
In compliance with a requisition signed by numerous and influential Electors of your Borough, I cannot hesitate to offer myself as a Candidate for the seat in the House of Commons, rendered vacant by the decease of T. Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., who for a long period enjoyed your unabated confidence.

Born in your Borough, and for many years resident within its limits, I feel a peculiar interest in its welfare; and should you place me in the position of your representative, my best services shall be devoted to the discharge of the duties incident thereto.

Having early in life adopted the great principles of civil and religious liberty, to which I have steadily adhered, I shall rejoice in any improved opportunity of maintaining them.

To meet the claims of those intelligent classes of society, which have been hitherto excluded from the privilege of the Elective Franchise, I shall cheerfully support the reduction in the qualification which has already received the sanction of the House of Commons, viz., to 10*l.* in Counties, and 6*l.* in Boroughs.

In order to relieve Electors from the pressure of undue influence, and to prevent the continuance of Bribery, I shall willingly support the Ballot.

The abolition of Church-rates, which infringe Religious Liberty, and entail unnecessary and painful heartburnings wherever they exist, will have my cordial approval.

The proposals of wise economy, which while providing the means required for maintaining the peace and security of the Empire, shall also reduce the present high rate of Public Expenditure, and alleviate the burden of taxation, and also measures which tend to improve our Civil and Criminal Law, and to remove proved abuses, will engage my best attention.

It will be my earnest endeavour to support the present Foreign Policy of the Government as most conducive to the true interests and just influence of the nation, and calculated to preserve to us the inestimable blessings of peace.

In order to the furtherance of these important objects, it will be my diligent care to maintain the ascendancy of Liberal principles in the administration of the country.

It will not, I fear, be in my power to make a personal canvass of your extensive borough, but I shall be happy to avail myself of opportunities to address you at public meetings which will be speedily arranged.

Trusting that my sentiments on the principal topics of public affairs will mainly coincide with your own, I earnestly solicit your suffrages at the approaching election.

I remain, Gentlemen, your very faithful servant,  
JOHN REMINGTON MILLS,  
Kings-Wood Lodge, Englefield-green, November 26, 1861.

**THREE PRIZES**

OF  
**FIFTY GUINEAS EACH,**

ARE OFFERED FOR

**THREE ESSAYS OR LECTURES,**

**TO BE COMPETED for by MINISTERS of the INDEPENDENT and BAPTIST BODIES on the following Topics respectively:—**

1. On the Nature, Constitution, Characteristics, and Government of a Christian Church in New Testament Times.  
To embrace (inter alia) the following points:—

- Christians only constituted a Church, a Church never made Christians.
- Christians in every Church stood on a platform of perfect fraternal equality.
- Every Church was complete within itself and independent of external authority.
- The officers of a Church were not a hierarchy, but chosen fellow-workers of the members.
- Every member was expected to aid and co-operate according to measure of Grace, ability and opportunity.
- The Churches had no head or King but Christ, no law but the Scriptures, and no revenue but such as sprang from love to Christ, His cause and His people.

2. On the History of the Growth and Development of Independent Principles of Church Organisation and Government at the Reformation, say from the formation of Fitz's Church in London in 1567 till 1662. To embrace England and Wales.

3. On the advantages that would result from a true representation, based on Scripture principles, of the entire Body of Church Members (ministerial and lay so-called) in England and Wales, for the purposes of fraternal Christian conference and co-operation, with suggestions for the attainment of such a representation, and for safeguards against its abuse.

This paper may include suggestions for a limited representation, county or provincial, for instance, as a basis for a wider and more comprehensive representation.

**CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.**

The Essays to be popular in style, adapted to general readers in the Churches, and of such length as would admit of each being published in the form of a shilling handbook, say not to exceed, when printed, from 64 to 96 pages crown octavo, the type not being smaller than small pica.

Each MS. to be headed by a Motto, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the same motto and the name and address of the writer. Manuscripts to be written on one side of the paper only, to be paged and divided suitably into Chapters or Sections, with a running heading indicating the topic; each division should be preceded by analysis of the contents. If not very legible, manuscripts must be laid aside unread. Unsuccessful Essays will be returned to the writers.

A minister may compete for, and will be eligible to obtain more than one of the prizes.

The successful Essays to be at the disposal of the Adjudicators, or to be published subject to conditions which they may prescribe.

Manuscripts to be sent post free on or before March 25, 1862, addressed to Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Adjudication will take place by August 24, 1862 (Bartholomew's Day).

The Adjudicators are Samuel Morley, Esq., and Benjamin Scott, Esq., of London, and the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Principal of Homerton College.

Note.—This Advertisement will not be repeated.

**RE-OPENING of UNION CHAPEL, COMPTON-TERRACE, ISLINGTON.**

On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, a MEETING for PRAYER will be held in the CHAPEL, at Seven o'clock.

SERMONS will be PREACHED as follows:—

On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at Twelve o'clock, by the Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, Barony Church, Glasgow; and at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster; and on SUNDAY, Dec. 1, at a quarter to Eleven o'clock in the Morning, by the Rev. HENRY ALLON, Minister of the Chapel; and at half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.D., Minister of Surrey Chapel.

COLLECTIONS will be made after each Sermon towards defraying the Cost of the Enlargement of the Chapel.

**TRUST DEEDS.—CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.**

At a MEETING of the SUB-COMMITTEE on TRUST DEEDS, held in the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, November 18, 1861,

HULL TERRELL, Esq., in the Chair,  
It was resolved unanimously,—

That the Committee having fully considered the act passed during the last Session of Parliament, May 17, Cap. IX. entitled "An Act to amend the law relating to the conveyance of Land for charitable uses," earnestly entreats the immediate attention of Pastors and Churches to the provisions of the Act, which allows till the 16th day of May next for the Enrolment of all Deeds for Charitable Purposes, which through inadvertence may not have been enrolled in Chancery, and which, if this Act be not complied with, will be considered "null and void."

(Signed)

GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.  
ROBERT ASHTON, }

**COLONY of 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS, NEW ZEALAND.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Heads of families and others, intending to join the above movement, are informed that application for enrolment should be made on or before the last day of the year. On and after January 1, 1862, extra expenses will be incurred.

A second periodical report is now ready, detailing past successes and future plans. The first report, with prospectus, may be had by enclosing stamp to Mr. Druce, Hon. Sec., 29, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

N.B.—Those eligible for membership are capitalists, small farmers, and tradesmen; also, agricultural labourers and skilled mechanics. Cheap passage rates. Free grants of land. Pioneers sent to prepare the way.

**TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND PEOPLE earnestly APPEAL for AID.**

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

Instituted 1843.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000 before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 800 on the funds.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, an APPRENTICE for the COUNTING HOUSE, and one for the Drapery Branch of a large establishment in the country.**

Apply, by letter, stating age, with reference of respectability, and specimen of handwriting, to Mr. Thomas White, Union-street, Aldershot.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active, intelligent, and well conducted YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE.**

Apply to A. Turner, Draper, Oakham.

P.S. A desirable Youth, who has served part of his time, might be treated with.

**WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN, as ASSISTANT in the GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE.**

Apply to Parker Gray, Drapery, Northampton.

**WANTED, by the Deacon of a Baptist Church, a respectable YOUTH as INDOOR APPRENTICE, to learn the JOINING TRADE, and will be treated as one of the family. Premium required.**

Direct, Wm. Young, Carpenter and Joiner, Shirley, near Southampton.

**AN INDEPENDENT MINISTER** residing in Aberdeen, is prepared to receive into his family a limited number of YOUTHS, whose Parents or Guardians wish to give them a superior education. The Lads would attend one or other of the excellent public Schools for which the City is famous; or, if desired, the University of Aberdeen, which is at a convenient distance. In their daily studies and general conduct they would have all possible supervision, counsel, and guidance.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. T. Gillman, Aberdeen.

**WANTED, a well-educated YOUNG FEMALE, of good manners and address, to SERVE BEHIND the COUNTER, and to Superintend the Mantle and Dressmaking Department. A member of a Christian Church preferred. Salary, 50*l.*, with part meals in the house.**

Apply, stating age, references, and full particulars, to Wm. Rowntree, Scarborough.

**TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BOOK-BUYERS, and DEALERS.—TO BE SOLD, the "BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW": complete, Nos. 1 to 64 in first-rate condition.**

Intending purchasers will apply by prepaid letter to "Kappa," care of Mr. Redford, 30, Oxford-street, Liverpool.

**SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, after the Christmas Recess, an ASSISTANT MASTER in a PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL.**

Apply, stating qualifications, and salary expected, with or without Board and Residence, to X. O., Post-office, Guernsey.

**BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, Rochford, Essex. Principal—Mr. G. FOSTER. Charge, 50*l.* per annum.**

Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

**CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.**

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing requirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex. A Circular forwarded upon application. September, 1861.

**NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE, and GENERAL DEPOSIT and ADVANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Vic. Cap. 100.  
29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this company will be held at the office, as above, on THURSDAY, the 12th of December next, at Eleven o'clock a.m., to receive the report of the Directors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

CHARLES WOODROFFE, Secretary.  
November 26, 1861.

At the Annual Meeting announced above, the directors will in their report recommend that a dividend of Six per cent. on the paid up capital be declared and paid out of the profits of the last year. The directors and auditors who retire in rotation will offer themselves for re-election.

Proposals for Advances and Investments are received at the office daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

**THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN SCOTLAND, IS NOW, IN ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS, THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

**I.—BONUS SYSTEM.**

The LAST BONUS for the Seven years ending December, 1859, yielded Additions on the Sum Assured of from 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* on the most recent Policies, up to 5*l.* 6*s.* per cent. per annum on the oldest Policies, which was equal, on an average, to from 50*l.* per cent. to 107*l.* per cent. of the Seven Premiums paid, and was one of the largest bonuses ever declared by any Insurance Company.

**II.—CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.**

CASH VALUE is allowed at any time from the issue of a Policy on a strictly equitable scale, by which neither retiring nor remaining Members are benefited at the expense of the other.

**III.—FUNDS AND REVENUE.**

THE INVESTED FUND AMOUNT TO .. .. £3,700,000  
THE ANNUAL REVENUE IS .. .. 430,000

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.  
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, November, 1861.

**LONDON HONORARY BOARD.**

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.  
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.  
David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.  
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.  
Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.  
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.  
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.  
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's-inn.

**AGENTS FOR LONDON.**

CENTRAL AGENT.—Hugh McKean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.  
LOCAL AGENTS.—  
Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall-mall.  
Benton Seeley, Bookseller, Pall-mall.  
Robertson and White, Accountants, Pall-mall.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

PROPOSALS LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, BEFORE SIX DECEMBER NEXT, WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THE ABOVE ADVANTAGE, MORE THAN PROPOSALS OF LATER DATE.





**THE FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

Are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for AGENCIES from Dissenting Ministers and Sunday-School Teachers throughout the kingdom, upon special terms, which may be made very advantageous by a small amount of exertion.

For full particulars, address J. G. Stratton, Secretary, Chief Office, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, City, London, E.C.

**UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 1, King William-street, London, E.C.**

Established in the year 1834.

Committees in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to Forty-five per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000*l.* at the age of Thirty is now paying 13*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* instead of 24*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 780,000*l.*

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

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Sanders, J., Esq.

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Adams, C. J., Esq.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON (Temple Bar Branch.)

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

In this Company security and economy are combined. The Accumulated Fund is 193,000*l.*; Annual Income, 63,176*l.* Policies granted for the whole life, payable at death or at a certain age.

Prompt payment to the representatives of deceased members. No claim disputed on merely technical grounds.

Claims already paid by the Company, 116,232*l.* Information on all points connected with Life Assurance communicated immediately on application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

Offices, 32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

**ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,**

may be provided against by an Annual payment of 23 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*d.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

**LOANS** from £20 to £1,000, upon Personal Security, repayable by instalments, or as may be arranged to suit the convenience of the borrower. Mortgages for any term not exceeding ten years, redeemable by quarterly instalments.

Apply at the New National, 484, Oxford street, Bloomsbury, W.C. THOMAS BOURNE, Sec.

**CASH PROMPTLY ADVANCED** from a Private Source on Household Furniture, without Removal or Sureties. Also on Wine Warrants, Policies of Insurance, and Merchandise of all descriptions. Principals may apply personally (or by letter, enclosing one stamp), to Messrs. James and Co., Moorgate-street Chambers, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.

**IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—**

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10*l.* to 300*l.* ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Four.

Form of application and prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

**A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.****E P P S 'S C O C O A**

(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London," ½ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. by Grocers everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED.

**PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.**

Price 1*s.* 6*d.* per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumbe, 3, Abbe-place, Great Abbe-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Moorgate-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Koen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

**GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY.**

Seven Miles by Road, or Fifteen Minutes by Railway, From the LONDON STATION, YORK-ROAD, King's Cross.

GROUND AND INTERMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST.

For TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, apply at the Company's Office, 122, High Holborn, W.C.

**METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY.**

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3*s.* 6*d.*, warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6*s.* 6*d.*

**PERSONS FURNISHING will find**

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5*l.* delivered free by rail.

**IMPROVEMENTS in NEEDLES.—Mr. WALKER'S PATENT.**

"This Patent shows what may be done even with the eye of a Needle. A ridge is made before the eye, and a groove beyond it, into which the thread falls when sewing; the usual pressure of the thimble drives the Needle with its thread at once through the cloth, saving much time. They are declared superior to all others, not only as above stated, but particularly also with relation to facility of threading."—The Engineer.

Posted by any Dealer. H. Walker, 47, Gresham-street, London, and Queen's Needle Works, Alcester.

**THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.**

Apply to THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful Stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10*s.*, all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

Machines can be had of J. C. BARRATT, 369, Strand, W.C.

**CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION!**

and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

**HEAL and SON'S EIDER-DOWN QUILTS,**

from One Guinea to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS, from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* List of prices and sizes sent free by post. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding, also sent post free.

196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

TO LADIES.

**THE LARGEST STOCK in the WORLD,** and the greatest variety of Horsehair Crinoline Petticoats are on show, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

**EVERY NOVELTY in WATCHSPRING** Paris and American Skeleton SKIRTS in White, Scarlet, and Magenta, at 6*d.* a spring; Ten Springs, 6*s.*; Twenty Springs, 10*s.*

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

**AN ENDLESS VARIETY of QUILTED PETTICOATS,** in Llama Wool, Silk, Satin, and Eider down; also a great Novelty in Quilted Plaid Silks are on view, from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 55*s.*, at

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

**NEW DESIGNS in FRONT-FASTENING**

ELASTIC STAYS, BODICES, &c., from 2*s.* 11*d.* to 21*s.* Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., 7*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.*

N.B. Engravings and Price Lists post free.

WILLIAM CARTER'S, 22, Ludgate-street, E.C.

**AUTUMN and WINTER CLOTHING.**

ALL the NEW FASHIONS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON of 1861 are now on view at the extensive establishments of

LAWRENCE HYAM,

CITY—36, GRACECHURCH-STREET,

WEST-END—189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

LAWRENCE HYAM, while offering his grateful thanks to his Country Friends for the extensive and continued support bestowed on him during the long Summer Season of 1861, would respectfully solicit attention to his MAGNIFICENT STOCK of GARMENTS specially purchased for the present AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS.

The Most Novel Designs and Fashions have been adopted. The Stock consists of WINTER OVERCOATS and CAPES of every material, varying in price from 21*s.* to 63*s.*

WINTER UNDER-COATS, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.*

WINTER TROUSERS, " 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*

WINTER WAISTCOATS, " 6*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.*

All made from the Newest and Choicest Fabrics.

LAWRENCE HYAM would remark that the Garments by him are materially different, and very superior to those sold at ordinary ready-made clothiers'. His aim is, that every Garment he sells should be of as good a material, as well and durably made, and to fit as well as if made to measure, added to which a great saving in price is effected.

LAWRENCE HYAM would also call attention to his JUVENILE and YOUTH'S CLOTHING, either for School or Dress wear, and adapted for every age. It consists of the largest and most varied stock in the world.

LAWRENCE HYAM has been long famed in the department of Youth's Clothing.

A general List of Prices, and Instructions for Self-measurement, can be had on application, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Observe the numbers and addresses as above.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—**

Next Monday evening, at half-past Seven, on the DETECTION of ARSENICAL POISONING, by James D. Malcolm, Esq. LAST WEEK of the Lecture by Professor J. H. Pepper, on the ART of BALANCING, explaining the principles on which BLONDIN and LEOPARD perform their wonderful feats. Engagement of Master Edwin Sanders, the infant vocalist of extraordinary power, daily at Four o'clock, and every other evening at Nine o'clock. Re-engagement of G. A. Cooper, Esq., assisted by Miss Emma Snelson and Madame Allens, for his highly successful Musical Entertainment, entitled "The ROSE, the SHAMROCK, and the THISTLE." Lecture on Haworth's Patent Perambulator and New Street Railway. The Series of Magnificent Dissolving Views, with Descriptive Lecture, by J. D. Malcolm, Esq., illustrating "The Citizen of the World." Beautiful Electrical Experiments, by Mr. J. L. King. Open from Twelve to Five, and from Seven to Ten. N.B. JOHN SNELL, Waterman of Hampton, will illustrate the ROPE TRAPS. Eighth and last week of his Engagement.

**KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—**

Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22*s.* per ton; best Cannel, 30*s.* per ton. Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

**COALS.—Best Sunderland, 26*s.*; Newcastle**

or Hartlepool, 25*s.*; best Silkestone, 23*s.*; Clay Cross, 20*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 18*s.*

B. Hibberdine, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS, 25*s.*—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.**

—Pure unmixed Hettons, Stewarts, Haswell, or Tees. Immediate purchases recommended, as Coals will not be cheaper. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. Established 1830.

**COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL**

and Co.'s price is now 27*s.* per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

**COALS, 27*s.*—Best screened.—E. and W.**

STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

Seconds . . . . . 26*s.* Bakers' Coals . . . . . 19*s.*

Silkestone . . . . . 21*s.* Inferior . . . . . 18*s.*

Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

**COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and**

RAILWAY.—HIGBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Managers, Secretaries, Travellers, or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMSTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, is 26*s.* per ton; Hartlepool, 25*s.*, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers (do not pay more under any pretext); best small, 11*s.*, inland, by Railway; Silkestone, 23*s.*, and 21*s.* Clay Cross, 22*s.* and 19*s.*; Barnsley, 19*s.*; Hartley, 17*s.* 6*d.* Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland.

**STAFFORDSHIRE COALS.—The CAN-**

NOCK CHASE RAILWAY COLLIERY COMPANY deliver by their own Vans within five miles of their Shepherd's Bush and Camden Town Depôts, as follows:—

Best House Coals, large, durable, and clean, } 22*s.* per ton.  
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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 839.]

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## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### THE BICENTENARY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.

A.D. 1662 will ever be memorable in the ecclesiastical annals of this country. The ejection of somewhere about two thousand ministers of the Gospel from their pulpits, their parishes, their livings, and their sacred calling, on St. Bartholomew's Day, and the relentless exposure of them and their's to sudden privation, want, ministerial silence and inaction, and, as far as man's will could inflict it, infamy, is one of those enormous crimes, the stains of which will cleave to the Church of England as long as she continues to exist. But, thank God, this is not all to which the history of that year points attention. The choice which was then made by this "noble army of martyrs" of "the loss of all things" as infinitely preferable to the "shipwreck of a good conscience" is one of the most impressive illustrations of Christian faith and fortitude which has ever been put on record for the instruction of mankind. What consequences have flowed from it, whether to the Established Church of the realm, or to the religious character and interests of this country, it is no part of our present purpose to trace out. Sufficient opportunity for doing this will, we trust, be at our disposal hereafter. We refer to the event just now merely with a view to hold it up as worthy of suitable and solemn commemoration. It puts into our hands a great moral power to the formation of which thousands of men and women of a bygone day contributed every earthly thing which they had to contribute—and the question should come home to our consciences with thrilling effect, "What shall we do with it?"

The bicentenary of Charles the Second's Act of Conformity, and of its enforcement, addresses a lesson of the utmost practical weight to all those who profess to regard conscience as God's vicegerent in the soul of man. The year 1662, by pointedly recalling attention to the principal event of its predecessor 1662, and by specially reviving interest in it, raises us, quite irrespectively of our own choice in the matter, to a position of commanding moral power, and of corresponding responsibility. We all owe to the God who made us what we are a strict account of the use to which we turn our memory, as well as the other faculties with which we are endowed—and when the revolutions of time bring before us with more emphasis than usual any of the more instructive lessons of history, we are bound to study them with more than ordinary concentration of thought and feeling, to imbue our own minds and hearts with the moral which they embody, and to employ our best efforts towards removing obstructions to the light which they radiate. These are precious but passing seasons, and they bring with them special opportunities, facilities, and duties—and, just as the earth opens all its pores to receive the rain which the gathering clouds are about to drop upon it, so a community, all unconsciously to itself, ex-

periences, at the recurrence of any great anniversary, an adaptation of its sensibilities to the truth which the occasion is best fitted to teach. Its receptivity, if we may be allowed to use the word, by some law of association, increases. Its prevailing sentiment reflects the hue of the event which presents itself to memory. It becomes more apt for the particular instruction with which that event is fraught—and they who, having a glorious but half-forgotten and unwelcome testimony to give to the world, miss or misapply these auspicious seasons, prove themselves incapable or unfaithful stewards of those higher means of usefulness with which Divine Providence favours mankind at rare intervals only.

The great lesson taught us by the ecclesiastical history of 1662 ministers nothing to the pride of existing sects. Neither Independents, nor Baptists, nor Unitarians, nor Methodists, are warranted in commemorating the events of that day as if they shed any special glory upon what is now peculiar to, or distinctive of, themselves. It matters very little to what modern denomination of Christians the two thousand ejected ministers approached most closely in their theological or ecclesiastical tenets. The memory of these heroic men, of what they suffered, and of what they achieved, is not the rightful or exclusive inheritance of a sect. No one body of Christians can fairly claim them, in a strictly denominational sense, as their forefathers. The tie of connexion between them and us—the only tie of which we can be proud—is to be found in the courageous, sturdy, and unflinching resolution and perseverance with which, on behalf of God in their consciences, they said "No" to man's dictation. Their's was a sublime struggle between divine authority and truthful obedience to it, on the one hand, and human authority and its power to inflict evil, on the other. It illustrated the arrogance and cruelty of State-churchism, and the tragic protest of the religious life against them. It was an encounter between the spiritual and the material, in which the spiritual vindicated its unspeakable superiority. It was the triumph of true loyalty to Christ over the sophistications which would have misled it, the hypocrisies which would have paralysed it, the temptations which would have corrupted it, the "threatenings and slaughters" which would have intimidated it. It was such an exhibition of the power of conscience, when quickened by God's Spirit, and braced by daily exercise, as this world has not often witnessed. If we turn to look back upon it at all, let us do so, for the sake of all that is holy and true, with becoming reverence, and with a breadth of spirit suited to such a vision! If we feel impelled to call the world's attention to it, let us see to it that we can ourselves discern and appreciate its proper significance! If we desire to improve it, let it be turned to some account fitly illustrative and commendatory of the special moral it enshrines! Let there be no petty or self-seeking sectarianism in our plans, lest while we are groping about in quest of little advantages for our denomination we ourselves and the country which we are called upon to enlighten and stimulate, should utterly miss the grandeur of the historical scene to which we invite it to look back!

Thoughtful and earnest Nonconformists of almost every denomination have, for some time past, been nourishing in their hearts the hope that the commemoration of 1662 would be of such a character as, under God's blessing, might give a mighty impulse to the principles inseparable from perfect freedom of conscience. They anticipated, as the effect of a more general and more intimate communion with the historical facts of that memorable year, a kindling of the heart under the power of which the insensibility which has so long benumbed the various Dissenting bodies, indisposing them to any systematic efforts to teach to their children the worth of their own religious freedom, and to emancipate the Church from the corruption and bondage of alliance with the State, would pass

away. They looked forward to the occasion as an eminently suitable one for stirring up in the souls of Christian men and women everywhere a more anxious concern to rescue the administration of the blessed truths of the Gospel from a political machinery utterly unsuited to their character, and to commit it to the faith, the hope, the love, the liberality, and the spiritual activities of Christ's disciples. The ejection of the two thousand was a most vivid illustration of the evil resulting from the intrusion of the Civil Power into the domains of conscience, and the Act of Conformity which was the instrument employed to force those holy confessors out of their several spheres of pastoral labour, is still operative, although, alas! chiefly in silencing the convictions of the clergy, and in publicly binding them to the profession of a uniformity of belief where there is no corresponding reality. It was imagined that even Churchmen might be persuaded, during the course of the year 1862, to look at the evil from a new point of view; and that, by a combined and hearty application of such tuitional resources as we have amongst us, the solemn lessons of 1662 might be impressed upon the public mind, and cheering progress made towards quickening the consciences of men in relation to this matter, whether professed Dissenters or members of the Establishment.

Are these high hopes to be abandoned? Is this grand opportunity to be lost? We devoutly pray that it may be otherwise. But, we confess, we stand in fear. Sundry schemes, good enough in themselves, and deserving of support at any time—schemes that are religious in their purpose, and that one would deeply regret even to seem to discourage—but schemes which have no visible or special connection with the Bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's Day—bid fair, through the zeal of their respective officers and friends, so to hook themselves on to the commemorative movement, as to draw to themselves the chief attention it may succeed in awaking, and to absorb, in pecuniary support, the chief advantage to be derived from it. We could fairly wring our hands and weep over this grievous misapprehension and misapplication of so grand a Providential opportunity, did we believe that such a proposal would meet with general acceptance. We do not. We have more confidence in the men who will be brought together to-morrow, in response to the invitation of the Committee of the Congregational Union, than to suspect that they will allow of any such celebration of the ejection of the two thousand, as will substitute for a general, systematic, and persevering enunciation of great principles, a clatter through the length and breadth of the land of begging-boxes, the entire proceeds of which are to be given to denominational purposes. No one can fairly object to a special effort being made next year, if it be thought expedient, to raise a larger sum of money than usual for religious purposes. No one ought to wish to obstruct the outflowings of Christian liberality towards praiseworthy objects, just when that liberality promises to be most active. But this raising of funds ought not to be thrust forward as the mode in which the Bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's Day is to be celebrated by the Independents. It will not be seemly. It will rob the occasion of its high moral power. It will savour intensely of sectarianism. It will be making capital out of materials not given to us for any such purpose. But its worst effect will be to divert attention from truths that need to be expounded and enforced—to vulgarise a sublime opportunity—and to divest ourselves of that high authority with which, if we rise up to the level of our duty, we may address some of the grandest truths of Christianity to the intellect, conscience, and heart of the people of England.

We write earnestly, for we feel deeply. We pray God that Dissenters of all denominations may unite in doing honour to the principles for asserting which the ejected of 1662 sacrificed every earthly possession and prospect. As they turn and look back upon that heroic sacrifice,



that assertion of the rights of conscience, that quiet but dauntless utterance of the Christian's "No!" in response to the "You shall" of civil authority, we trust there will spring up within them the same spirit of truthfulness, honesty, earnestness, fidelity, and fortitude; and that, taking up the lesson which has been handed down to them from scenes of sore trial, sufferings, and blood, they will religiously teach it to their children, commend it to their fellow-countrymen, and honour it by rendering to it the sincerest homage of their hearts and lives.

#### LORD STANLEY ON THE STATE CHURCH AND CHURCH-RATES.

In his speech to his constituents at King's Lynn on Friday last Lord Stanley made the following remarks on these topics:—

There has of late been a great rallying among the clergy and their friends, and a cry that "the Church is in danger." One ought to ask first, "In danger of what?" If it is meant that the Church is in danger of losing that moral influence which it possesses—its influence over men's opinions and thoughts, then I say, that may or may not be the case; I do not myself see any change in that direction; but whether it be so or not, that is not a matter upon which Acts of Parliament or political agitation can have any influence. (Hear, hear.) But if it is meant that the Establishment is in danger of losing its privileges and its state endowments, then I must say that, looking as far forward as practical men are justified in doing—looking at it as to the present generation—I do not see any reasonable cause for that apprehension. In all countries ecclesiastical institutions have shown a remarkable vitality. In France, where certainly a strong religious faith is not the predominant characteristic of the people, the clergy have retained a very considerable share of emolument and of power notwithstanding two revolutions, one of which disorganised society to the very foundations; and it is worthy of notice that in the latter of these two revolutions—in that of 1848—the clergy were never very seriously threatened. In this country the clergy of the Establishment have a great combination of circumstances in their favour. Independent of that support which they receive from purely religious motives, of which I say nothing here, there is a great deal of indirect support which they obtain upon social or political grounds. There is hardly any important landed family in this country which has not the right of appointing to one or more livings, and there is in this way a direct pecuniary interest in the maintenance of the Establishment diffused among a very large number of persons, and, generally speaking, in the hands of those who have the largest amount of social and political influence. Then, again, the wealthier classes in this country are well aware that the pulpit is still a power, although to some extent it may share its authority with the press, and possibly it enters into their calculations that a clergy chosen and paid on the voluntary principle—that is, by the mass of the congregations—might not always take the same view of social and political arrangements which is taken by the existing clergy. In the last century the wealthier classes were very indifferent to clerical matters. The great movement of the French Revolution startled them in their security, and alarmed them—I will not say, looking at it selfishly, for their privileges and positions—but alarmed them for the stability of society as actually constituted, and ever since that time, and for the last seventy years, there has been a growing disposition on the part of those classes to league themselves—apart from higher and disinterested motives, and from considerations of political security—with the clerical power. That consideration has not been without its influence in the Church-extension movements of the present day. Then again, to this you must add the personal influence of some 15,000 clergy, many of them highly educated men, and the great majority of them well conducted and respected in their own localities. You must consider also the real and undoubted value of the service which they have rendered to primary education. The immense power which in some matters is exercised by habit and prescription, and the fact that although the Nonconformist bodies jointly may equal in numbers the members of the Establishment, still there are a very large number of the members of those bodies who, though they may sometimes regard the privileges of the Establishment with some feeling of jealousy, yet do not on the whole wish to see it overthrown. (Hear, hear.) Taking all these circumstances into consideration,—and I am endeavouring to look at them simply from their political aspect, not expressing any personal feeling in the matter,—it seems to me, looking forward as far as we have reasonably a right to do, the church Establishment is as secure as any institution can expect to be. (Hear, hear.) I do not say that in Ireland or Scotland the state of things may be exactly the same. In Scotland the religion of their Established Church is that of the minority of the population, while in Ireland, it is that of a very inconsiderable minority, and I will own to you frankly that I never look forward without uneasiness and apprehension to the discussion which may arise, and which some day or other will arise, on ecclesiastical affairs in those countries. (Hear, hear.) But with regard to England I believe that the balance of power which now exists between the Establishment and the Nonconformist bodies, and which I say, in passing, is not on the whole unfavourable to individual freedom of opinion and of speech, seems to be likely to endure for a considerable time, and if only those two hostile parties within the Establishment itself, and which, if one may judge by the manner in which they write and speak of one another, have no great mutual love to spare—(laughter)—can be kept from open war, I do not see that there is any external power that is ever likely to deprive the Establishment of England of its rights. (Hear, hear.) As to the particular question which is rather the occasion than the cause of these discussions—I mean the question of Church-rates—I have seen and heard nothing to alter the opinion which for some years I have formed as to its only possible solution. I was at first not indisposed to a compromise, and in English politics most transactions do end

by a compromise of some kind. But I have watched every plan that has been brought before the House of Commons, and I have seen no plan that seemed to me to have a reasonable chance of success. At present there is, I will not say greater bitterness of feeling, but certainly greater combativeness on both sides; both sides appear to want that which only one side can have—a decisive victory; and this being the case I don't think that any settlement is likely, especially as there is no very strong desire on either side for peace in this matter. It appears to me that there are some—and I am not speaking of politicians, but of ecclesiastical leaders on both sides—for I wish to be impartial—who are not sorry to have a question of this kind open, as it keeps alive attention, and gives a little stimulus to party zeal. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I do not think, therefore, that you will soon see a settlement of this question. But until such a settlement is arrived at, on the grounds, as I think, of justice and of policy, and in the interests of the Church, as well as for the sake of social peace, I shall continue to vote against the rate. (Cheers.)

#### EXCITING CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT DORKING.

Our postscript last week contained a report of a Church-rate vestry meeting held on the day before at Dorking. An amendment to expunge some of the items in the estimate, and to reduce others, it will be remembered, was carried, and a 3d. rate negatived. A poll was then demanded by the churchwardens in favour of the estimate and the rate. The first day's polling gave twenty-three votes for and fourteen against the rate. On the following morning the contest was resumed with spirit by the rate party, their majority hourly increasing till near noon. The tide then began to turn, the anti-rate votes from that time till the close of the poll greatly preponderating. Shortly before four o'clock, the hour announced for the close of the poll, a notice was given that it would continue open till five. This arrangement inspired the hopes of the oppositionists, who now redoubled their exertions to obtain a majority. Ten minutes to five arrived, and it was thought the victory was obtained; a plurality voter, at this juncture, however, recorded three votes for the rate, and the poll closed with an uncertainty as to who was triumphant. Mr. C. Rose now handed in a written protest to the vicar's churchwarden against the irregularities of the proceedings. An exciting scene followed. Just as the votes were being cast up, a motion was made, seconded, put and carried, "That Mr. Thomas Napper do take the chair." Mr. Napper thereupon assumed the chairmanship, the vicar's warden protesting that he occupied the post. Mr. Napper now called upon the poll-clerk to announce the votes. The numbers appearing against the amendment for the reduction of the "sacramental expenses" item to 5l. Mr. Matches moved that the item be reduced to 10l. This was seconded by Mr. W. A. Marsh, put to the vote by Mr. Napper, and declared to be carried. On the amendment for reducing the "current expenses" or "incidentals" item to 10l. appearing negatived, Mr. Matches then moved "That the item be reduced to 20l." This was seconded by Mr. W. A. Marsh, put by Mr. Napper, and announced also to be carried. Now came the numbers on the rate, for which 114 votes were stated to be recorded against 113; majority, 1. The vicar's warden declared the rate to be carried. A scrutiny was then demanded, and a motion upon it made and seconded. A struggle now ensued as to the custody of the poll-book, the rival chairmen both vehemently contending for it. The poll-clerk ultimately handed it to the warden, who, having signed it, left the room, with the book in his possession.

Although a victory has been nominally gained by the pro-rate party, it is more apparent than real, as the irregularity in conducting the proceedings of the vestry, the retrospective character of the rate, the taking of the poll under a wrong act, and the carrying of amendments for reducing the estimate at the close of the poll—thus making the rate excessive—each and all render the rate a palpably invalid one. Notwithstanding this, there appears an intention on the part of the churchwardens not to run the risk of another contest by re-commencing the proceedings, as it is stated instructions have been already given for making up the rate-book. Whether an attempt will be made to enforce the rate remains to be seen.

The present position of the Church-rate question in Dorking is fraught with encouragement to the opponents of Church-rates in rural parishes. Some years since, but one ratepayer had the temerity to oppose the rate in the vestry; now the victory is all but attained. Nor is this all; for, excepting the recent manifestly illegal seizures—which are now the subject of an action in the Queen's Bench—Church-rates have not been enforced in the parish for the last eight years, solely through the pertinacious opposition of a small but determined minority.

#### HOW CHURCH-RATES WORK IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

(From the Kent Pioneer.)

Just now cases thicken upon us illustrating the workings of the law of Church-rates. Sydenham, Staplehurst, Orpington, Lingfield, St. Mary Cray, and Eynsford,—all have something to tell the public. And there can be no doubt that what gets before the public is only a sample of very much that is kept out of sight. At Staplehurst a new rate is levied although many have refused to pay the last one; and terrible notice has been given that a host of Church-rate victims may soon be expected there. H. Hoare, Esq., the president of the Church Institution, is churchwarden, and he would fain have had Mr. Jull, a highly respected parishioner, treated as an outlaw, because he has not

paid his last year's rate. This, however, was overruled by the chairman. The "Black Boy" at St. Mary Cray has witnessed what we should think every other witness was ashamed of—the spoils of a Church-rate, exposed at mid-day for public sale. We wonder what were the feelings of Mr. Adkins, of Orpington, when in the interests of religion, a message came to his house, strangely like the midnight demand of bygone times—"Your money or your life." Surely it is to the credit of Orpington that it did not harbour the plunder. And will it not kindle some honest indignation in St. Mary Cray thus to have its respectability stained? Another phase of the Church-rate difficulty turns up at Eynsford. There the parish clerk, we suppose, under the advice of his superior, has summoned the churchwardens to the County Court for the non-payment of his salary. They it seems have had hard work to raise funds for what are considered the legal necessities of the Church, and have left the clerk, as it should be, to those who cared for his services, and of them he has got nothing. Perhaps because he or his advisers were too proud to try for it.

What is to be done? How is the Church to be supported? If that question is very hard to answer, depend upon it, it is not worth supporting. Where it is without merit let it make way for something better. It would be a libel on Church of England men to say they would not pay the cost of the religious services they approved of. To suppose they could not do so would be absurd. And if there are poor parishes needing help, no friend of the Church would say there is not home missionary spirit enough in more favoured places to supply the want. We fear it is not the money difficulty which stands in the way so much as the priestly love of supremacy. And this is not in Rome, but in England.

#### BRADFORD CHURCH DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, in the large room of the Exchange Buildings, Bradford, Mr. F. S. Powell, of Horton Hall, presided.

The Rev. T. A. STOWELL, the secretary, read the annual report, which was of an encouraging character. The cash account showed that the year's receipts, from subscriptions, donations, &c., had been 22l. 1s. 0½d., and there was a balance in hand of 3l. 3s. 4d.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting, and in reference to the subject of Church-rates said that he could quite understand that Church-rates were very unpopular in Bradford, and he hoped the time would never come, under any state of the law whatever, when they should hear a single word about Church-rates in that town; but that was no reason why the people of Bradford should not allow the people of Buckinghamshire to pay Church-rates if they pleased. If, on the other hand, the people of Bradford chose to maintain their churches without Church-rates, what mattered it to the people of Buckinghamshire? He believed great hardship would result from the abolition of Church-rates, and that it would not do away with the opposition to the Church, but would be placing the enemies of the Church in a position to make further attacks upon it. On this account the attempt to remove Church-rates must be opposed.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Burnett, Mr. W. Walker (who said he was convinced Church-rates never would be abolished, and suggested that the vicar should attempt to lay a rate in Bradford, and become a martyr to the truth), the Rev. Canon Stowell, Mr. John Taylor, Rev. Mr. Eddowes, and Mr. Harris.

Canon STOWELL, in responding to a vote of thanks, expressed his opinion that instead of going on fighting for the whole rate and nothing but the rate, it was believed now that the Church had gained a footing, that she should avail herself of the golden opportunity and come forward with a fair arrangement or adjustment of the question, retaining her right as sacred and inalienable to have national fabrics kept in repair by national funds, or rather funds which the nation only guaranteed, for the nation never gave them and had no right to take them away, but modifying the right so as to relieve really scrupulous consciences and at the same time to give fair play to the Church. If the moderate Dissenters who opposed Church-rates were really honest and earnest, if they wished for peace, and did desire an amicable arrangement, let them co-operate with them in the next session of Parliament to settle this much-vexed question.—The meeting then terminated.—*Leeds Mercury.*

#### THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

On Wednesday morning the 15th annual conference of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street. The attendance was very scanty, not more than thirty persons being present. Sir C. E. Eardley presided. After a hymn, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures,—

The Rev. T. A. ASTON explained and enforced the "practical resolutions" of the society, declaratory of the principles on which the Evangelical Alliance was founded.

A hymn was then sung by the assembly, after which a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Pullen.

The CHAIRMAN next addressed the meeting. He said that those who should judge of the Alliance only by the small muster of that morning would form a very inadequate conception of its works and its influence. The comparative paucity of attendance that



morning might be owing to the circumstance of great multitudes having lately taken the trouble to meet the society in Geneva, and therefore not now thinking it necessary to come to London for the same purpose, or to other causes. He congratulated the meeting on the success of the Geneva Conference, and explained the nature of the business which would be submitted to their consideration that day. He alluded to the peculiar circumstances of the Great Exhibition year of 1862, and, considering the multitude that would then, in all probability, be gathered together in London, he thought that would be an opportunity which ought not to be lost for preaching the Gospel in the different languages of Europe to the people who might arrive here, and for this purpose some seventy or eighty ministers were ready to come to this country from different parts of the world. The Bishop of London had written a cordial letter, in which he expressed his readiness to co-operate in the object, and it would be proposed that the Alliance should take steps in instituting a plan for the preaching of the Gospel next year to the multitudes that would be assembled in London.

The annual report and balance-sheet were then read. From the latter it appeared that the receipts were greater than in former years, but still less than their expenditure. Means were taken to equalise them, and in the meantime the total balance against the Evangelical Alliance was 428*l*.

The Rev. T. R. BIRKS moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. FINCH seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was then agreed to.

At this period the proceedings of the morning were adjourned with prayer, and in about half an hour afterwards the business of the meeting was resumed in a similarly solemn manner, and in a smaller and warmer apartment of the building.

Dr. DAVIS, secretary to the Religious Tract Society, moved the following resolution on the subject of "Essays and Reviews":—

That this conference, composed and representing Christians of various evangelical communities, who are above all things desirous that evangelical truth should be preached from every pulpit in the empire and in the world, cannot but express its deep regret that the names of influential clergymen should be attached to the volume entitled "Essays and Reviews," that volume containing opinions which strike at the very foundation of Christian verity and all revealed religion, and this for the following among other reasons:—First, because the influence of such a volume cannot be confined to the Church to which the writers belong, but must affect all religious organizations, both at home and abroad; secondly, because most of those who have contributed to it hold or have their position with its authority and emoluments in virtue of having entered into a solemn and public obligation to preach the faith of God, which large portions of that volume are adapted, if not intended, to destroy; and thirdly, because so marked an opposition between the teaching of the volume and the public subscription of most of the writers is calculated to excite suspicion as to the integrity of clerical subscription and ministerial engagements in general, and thus do essential injury to the conscience of the nation, and lower the standard of truthfulness throughout the land.

The mover of this resolution expressed his opinion that it must commend itself to the mind of every Evangelical Christian and to every lover of truth. They were in the habit of complaining of what was called the free thought of their brother pastors attached to churches on the continent; but what might not these pastors reply if such a volume as that alluded to went forth without eliciting a most emphatic expression of opinion from the society? The gentlemen who had put their names to the "Essays and Reviews" were men who had in the most solemn manner, before God, pledged themselves to the Church and nation that they would sustain the very principles which that volume was designed to destroy. (Hear, hear.)

Major-General ALEXANDER seconded the resolution, expressing his concurrence in every word which had been uttered on the subject.

Some discussion here arose upon a suggestion to expunge from the phrase in the resolution, "large portions of the volume are adapted, if not intended, to destroy," the words "if not intended," as those words conveyed an imputation of motives which it was contended had better be avoided. Ultimately the resolution was amended by the substitution of the words "large portions of the volume tend directly to destroy," and in this shape the resolution was passed.

The Rev. Mr. THORNTON moved a resolution on the subject of the better observance of the Lord's-day, and the expediency of the Council of the Alliance maintaining an active correspondence with their foreign brethren generally, with a view of creating a sound public opinion and abating Sabbath desecration. The resolution also expressed the satisfaction of the meeting that communications had been addressed to the British Committee of the Evangelical Alliance from Switzerland and Germany, relative to a combined action in those countries for a better observance of the Lord's-day.

The resolution having been seconded,

The CHAIRMAN observed that the communications referred to, expressing a great desire for English sympathy in favour of a movement to be originated on the subject of the observance of the Sabbath on the Continent, were worthy of especial consideration, and he regarded it as a most auspicious circumstance that their brethren abroad asked them to sympathise with them on this most important subject.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The Rev. S. MINTON moved a resolution stating that, as the Evangelical Alliance was especially constituted for the promotion of Christian union, they deplored the bitterness and alienation too often connected even with the unavoidable controversies between Christians, and enforcing on the members the duty of watchfulness over their own spirits, especially

in reference to the impending agitation on Church-rates.

The Rev. R. HACKETT fully concurred in the principles of the resolution, but was not quite satisfied that it was judicious to introduce the subject of Church-rates into the resolution; for this might be declared to be an attempt to prevent those who were opposed to Church-rates from taking up that position in future.

Professor HOPPUS considered that it would be desirable not to retain the words in the resolution; and the Rev. Mr. BUNTING suggested the insertion of some general phrase covering all the controversies of the time.

After some further discussion, the resolution was amended in accordance with this suggestion, the words "in reference to the ecclesiastical controversies of the times" being inserted in place of the words which had given rise to objection. The resolution then passed.

The next resolution was moved by the Rev. T. JAMES, and seconded by Mr. CARR TUCKER. It recorded the gratification of the conference at the steps taken at Geneva on behalf of their Christian brethren suffering in Spain, and instructed the Council to take such steps as might be expedient in aiding the Geneva Committee in procuring the liberation of the prisoners.

The CHAIRMAN stated that their suffering friends had been visited in gaol in Granada by the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas, and it was gratifying to learn that Senor Matamoras said on the occasion that the attitude assumed by the foreign Protestants had a notable effect already on his trial, that he saw new activity and an air of kindness towards him among those in power, and that he saw a ray of hope now. (Hear, hear.) Arrangements were being made for a deputation to go to Madrid, and for the presentation of an address to the Cortes on this subject.

The resolution was then put and agreed to, and the adoption of other resolutions declaring satisfaction at the proceedings of the Geneva Conference, approving of steps being taken for the preaching of the Gospel in 1862 in various tongues, and expressing the deep regret of the meeting for the absence on account of indisposition of the Rev. Dr. Steane, terminated the afternoon's business, and the meeting adjourned after prayer.

In the evening a *conversazione* was held on subjects arising out of the day meeting.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday evening a public meeting of the Alliance was held at Freemasons'-hall, Great Queen-street. About 100 persons, ladies and gentlemen, were present on the occasion, and among the company were Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P., who occupied the chair, Sir Culling E. Eardley, Sir John R. Eustace, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan; the Revs. Leland Noel, J. Minton, J. Shedlock, Dr. Waddington, W. M. Bunting, A. R. C. Dallas, T. R. Birks, Dr. Winslow, Aubrey C. Price; Signor Ferretti, Mr. W. Tollemache, General Alexander, &c.

A hymn was sung by the audience, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Waddington.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, reviewed the history of the Alliance, and said it had produced an improved state of Christian feeling in the country. In different parts of Europe it was held in the highest estimation. He had been present at the conference recently held in Geneva, and he had been highly delighted with the reception which he and those accompanying him had met with. The attention of the Geneva Conference was very much drawn to the prospects of the progress of the Gospel in Italy; and having, after leaving Geneva, visited Italy, he could state from personal observation that those prospects were most encouraging; not that any great work was being done at present, but the door was now opened, and he trusted that their brethren at Geneva and elsewhere would set the work a-going. Signor Ferretti, who attended the present meeting, had founded in Italy some Christian schools, and no average school in England contained a set of children receiving better instruction, or exhibiting more Christian feeling than the schools founded and mainly supported by Signor Ferretti. There was no difficulty in finding places in Italy for schools, but their maintenance required funds, and, therefore, all who were anxious to advance the progress of sound education in Italy, would, by assisting Signor Ferretti, be aiding in a great and glorious work. In Naples—so long closed against every evangelising effort—there now existed the same liberty for instructing children, for circulating the Word of God, and for preaching the Gospel. He concluded by expressing his hope that, though at present there seemed little chance of the liberation of their Protestant brethren imprisoned in Spain, increased exertions might yet, with God's blessing, end not only in procuring their freedom, but also in obtaining some greater liberty for Protestant worship in that country.

The Rev. T. R. BIRKS next addressed the meeting on the importance of the union of Christians in its bearings on the present aspect of the times.

The Rev. Dr. WINSLOW likewise enforced the importance of union among Christians, and combated some of the objections which had been urged against the Evangelical Alliance. The purpose of the Alliance was not to add to the number of sects, but to annihilate sectarianism by blending all in Christian love. He concluded by expressing his earnest desire that the great objects of that Alliance might increasingly commend themselves to the Christian intelligence of the community, and that those who stood aloof from the Alliance might soon come forward and enrol themselves among the members of that noble society, which he believed had the blessing of God upon it.

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The Rev. A. R. C. DALLAS addressed the meeting on the subject of religious persecution in Spain, and his visit to the prison of Matamoras.

Some years ago there was a Liberal Government in Spain, and Espartero made every possible effort to obtain an alteration of the second article of the constitution, in order to allow the liberty, not of worship, but of conscience; for no man dared to express his opinion if it were opposed to the Church of Rome; but the Chamber of Deputies negatived the proposed alteration by 104 votes against 99. He was in Spain fifty years ago, being then an officer in the army, and had mixed with the Spanish people and learnt their language. He revisited the country about four years ago, and then he heard that the Holy Scriptures were being secretly circulated and read. It was, however, a fearful thing to consider that on this matter a man dared not speak to his own household, lest he should be betrayed, for such was the utter want of moral feeling among the people as regard bribes that one-fourth of the male population, he was informed, kept up a system of espionage for the priests. That was one of the greatest causes of persecution. The rev. gentleman here recited several instances of religious intolerance in Spain, observing, however, that he declined to mention names in all cases, because he was told that Cardinal Wiseman employed a man to collect information of this kind, and then sent it to Spain, where it was used to the injury of individuals. Protestantism must be exercised in secrecy in Spain, for arrests followed as soon as it was discovered; and it was the seizure of letters found on the person of an arrested individual that led to the imprisonment of Matamoras and his fellow-sufferers, whose only crime was that of reading the Bible and worshipping together. At the present moment three of these prisoners—Matamoras, Alhama, and Trigo—were imprisoned at Granada, eight were imprisoned at Malaga, and five at Seville. When the insurrection at Loja occurred it was endeavoured to connect the prisoners with that attempt, and by the authority of a military commission charged with the trial of the insurgents, they were placed in solitary confinement. For thirty-six days the military commission tried all they could to connect the prisoners with the Loja affair, but failed; and the prisoners were then let out of solitary confinement, and a charge of proselytising the other prisoners in the gaol was brought against them. This latter charge was thought by the authorities to have an air of truth about it, inasmuch as the three prisoners refused to go to mass, and thereby set a bad example to the rest of the inmates of the gaol. The rev. gentleman observed that he found it not an easy matter to obtain an interview with Matamoras, and described the manner in which, by determination and perseverance, he triumphed over the obstacles he experienced. He found Matamoras, Alhama, and Trigo, in a small but lofty room, having a grated window four feet square, through which alone light and air entered. He left the meeting to imagine the delight of these unfortunate men when he told them that he came from the Geneva Conference with a letter for them, at receiving such a mark of sympathy. They had no Bible, but only a Spanish Testament, which they kept hidden in one of their pockets. After giving them some books and other things, he asked them to pray, and he, who had for several years desired to make use of his knowledge of the Spanish language for the glory of God, had his desire amply gratified. He lifted up his heart to God and prayed with them, and that indeed was a touching and blessed moment. (Hear, hear.) At parting Matamoras flung himself upon his bosom, and accompanied him to the iron door of the prisoner's room, where they parted from each other with a lingering blessing. (Hear, hear.)

The rev. gentleman proceeded to say that since that time he had had some correspondence with Matamoras, and he read to the meeting an extract from a letter to the President of the Geneva Conference, in which Matamoras, in terms of affectionate gratitude, acknowledged the receipt of the letter sent him in prison by the conference.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought it his duty to convey to the rev. gentleman the deep feeling of gratitude entertained by the meeting for his resolution to go to Spain and visit Matamoras and the other prisoners in their dungeons.

Sir C. E. EARDLEY was of opinion that Senor Isturitz, the Spanish ambassador, was bound, as a professed Christian and a gentleman, to take up the advocacy of this cause, for he had heard Senor Isturitz express his disapproval of such transactions, Marshall O'Donnell, who came into power as a professed Liberal, should also bear in mind that there could be no liberty in civil matters unless there existed religious liberty. (Hear, hear.) If the present calm demeanour of the Alliance did not accomplish the object they desired, they must have recourse to the same measure as had been adopted in the case of Tuscany, and the Christian representatives of Europe must assemble in Madrid with the view of ascertaining whether such a proceeding would not kindle a sympathy which a more quiet demeanour had failed to excite. The Madrid, he went on to say, were now living quietly in Florence, and the ruler who had signed the warrant for their incarceration was a fugitive from his dominions.

After other speakers had addressed the meeting, and a vote of thanks had been given to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated with prayer.

#### THE BICENTENARY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.

—A conference of leading Nonconformists will be held in the Congregational Library on Thursday morning next, to consider the best means for commemorating the expulsion of the 2,000 ministers from the Church of England in 1662.

A CONGRESS ON CHURCH MATTERS.—A Congress on Church matters will take place at Cambridge during the present week. There will be morning and evening meetings on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Besides the discussion of general questions, it will be proposed that the Congress shall consider a Church-rate bill which may command the unanimous support of Churchmen. The Congress is convened



by the Committee of the Cambridge Church Defence Society.—*Record*.

**ECCLESIASTICAL LECTURES AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—A course of lectures is being delivered in this town by the Rev. Thomas Green, M.A. (Independent), on the "History of Religious Liberty in England from the Reformation to the year 1662." The great work of Luther and the planting of Protestantism in England under the Tudors, was the subject of the first lecture, which was delivered on Monday, Nov. 18, to a large and attentive audience. The second lecture will exhibit the rise of Independency.

**THE "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."**—Thursday was the day appointed in the Court of Arches for hearing the case of "The Bishop of Salisbury against the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams." On the application of counsel the hearing was postponed until the 20th of December. The Bishop of Salisbury takes the proceedings against one of his clergy, the Rev. Dr. Williams, vicar of Broad Chalk, in consequence of his article "Bunsen's Biblical Criticism." In that volume the defence is that Dr. Williams merely represents, in his essay, Bunsen's views, and expressed no opinion of his own. Mr. Dubois, the proctor, prepares the defence.

**ECCLESIASTICAL DEBATES IN WURTEMBERG.**—The bill on the relations between Church and State is passing through the Chamber of Deputies. It stipulates that the acts of the ecclesiastical authorities cannot be published without the authorisation of the Government when they concern the interests of the State and of civil life. Documents relative to purely ecclesiastical matters, which can only be issued by a bishop, cannot be published until after they have been communicated to the Government. One clause abolishes an article of the constitution contrary to these stipulations. This clause was adopted by sixty-four votes to sixteen, and this large majority is considered a proof that all the amendments of the Liberal party will be carried.

**PROFESSOR JOWETT.**—A long discussion took place in a congregation at Oxford University on Wednesday, on the propriety of endowing the Regius Professorship of Greek, held by Professor Jowett, with a stipend of 400*l.* a-year; as it appears the statute for that purpose was approved by the majority. In the course of the debate Dr. Pusey said the present time was peculiarly ill-chosen for mooted the question, as, if the endowment were carried, it tended to prejudice the case now pending in the diocese of Salisbury. He thought the Liberal party ought not now to make an outcry about persecution, as they had been on the persecuting side on the occasion of "Tract 90." Dr. Stanley warmly denied this statement, but Dr. Pusey affirmed that it was so in respect of some of the party.

**WHITBY. — DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE.**—On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held at St. Mary's, Whitby, for the purpose of imposing a Church-rate of 2*d.* in the pound. The proposal was lost, the majority against it being considerable. The Church party demanded a poll, which closed at noon on Monday with the following result:—For the rate, 346; against the rate, 706; majority, 370. Of the Dissenters, the Independents and the Primitive Methodists were most active in their opposition to the rate. A few of the Wesleyans voted for it, rather more against it, but the majority remained neutral. The majority was largely increased by the votes of the neighbouring farmers; and the indifference and votes of Churchmen went far to prevent the imposition of the obnoxious rate.—*Northern Daily Express*.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., the second of the series of lectures to the members of this association was delivered to a crowded audience in Exeter Hall, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, on "Anglo-Saxon Christianity and Augustine of Canterbury." J. D. Holcroft, Esq., presided. Mr. Martin, in a lecture which exhibited great learning and research, summarised the leading facts of history as to the introduction of Christianity into this country, and its successive phases up to the time of William the Conqueror. He held that it was highly probable, if not certain, that Christianity was known in this island during the apostolic ages, seeing that the Romans held it for the first four hundred years of the Christian era. The lecturer placed before his audience a very vivid picture of the times to which the lecture referred, and at its close the applause was loud and long-continued.

**HOW MR. HOARE PROPOSES TO SETTLE THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.**—The one great object of the new religion is the safety and preservation of Church-rates. Let us see, then, how Mr. Hoare, were he able to set Church and Dissent by the ears, would settle this much-vexed question. No settlement has yet been proposed that meets the views of Mr. Hoare, and he considers Lord Derby's about the worst,—for Lord Derby would exempt from contributing to the Church those who are not of her communion. The doctrine of the Church Institution is, not only that the rate must be perpetuated, but that it ought to comprehend the expenses of the service as well as the expenses of the fabric. The next law in the new code is that a Church-rate may be made in any parish; and if an individual does not appeal against his assessment for the Poor-rate, he is not to be allowed to object against the imposition of a Church-rate for precisely the same sum. This is pretty well for Barataria. Mr. Hoare observes very correctly that his scheme involves a principle which as yet has "no place in the law." No such place it has, and we venture to affirm, moreover, that the country must go back two centuries before any place is found for it. Of course the rate is to be laid by

a vestry, and if any man shall think fit to appeal, either on the ground of its validity or on the ground of its amount, he is to make the appeal to whom, think you? Not to the magistrates in petty sessions, nor to the quarter sessions, not to the county court judge,—these are too secular persons—he is to appeal to the vestry that laid it on, and after that to the bishop! But what if the vestry, as at Braintree, refuses to impose a rate? In that case, Mr. Hoare provides what he calls a Court of Arbitration, which shall put upon the parish a rate, from which there is to be no appeal, and the peccant vestry shall be held to have foregone its rights and privileges! Of all the Utopias that have ever been dreamed of, commend us to the Utopia of Intolerance! The Church, by means of this unfortunate rate, has sometimes chastised us with whips; the Church Institution would chastise us with scorpions. The little finger of the Church Institution is to be thicker than the loins of the Church. If this is what we must look for by ignoring old party distinctions, let Whig and Tory be perpetual.—*Northern Daily Express*.

**THE CHAMPION OF A PRINCIPLE.**—The Mayor of Folkestone's annual dinner took place at the Town Hall on Monday last. One incident calling for notice occurred during the evening:—The Rev. W. Woodward and the Rev. D. Jones sat together on the mayor's right. By the request of his worship, the Rev. M. Woodward said grace before dinner, and the Rev. D. Jones, also by request, said grace after dinner. When the first toast had been drunk, Mr. Woodward rose from the table, and, communicating with the two curates present, left the room, his curates following his example after the next toast. This attracted no attention at the time, and was not understood even when no clergyman could be found to respond to the third toast, which was appropriated to the cloth. The mayor, was, however, immediately put in possession of the cause of the retirement of the clerical body, by a note from Mr. Woodward, expressing his regret that in consequence of his worship having called upon a Dissenting minister to say grace, thus departing from the usage on such occasions, he, as a clergyman of the Established Church, had been unable to remain at the table. He had no personal feeling in the matter, but he was unable to concede a principle.—*South Coast Guardian*.

**WHAT MR. DISRAELI USED TO THINK OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.**—The following extracts from Mr. Disraeli's political novel, "Coningsby," published a few years ago, have been quoted as a reply to his recent vindication of the union of Church and State, as being based on "the soundest principles of political philosophy":—"What can be more anomalous than the present connexion between State and Church? Every condition on which it was originally consented to has been cancelled. The original alliance was, in my view, an equal calamity for the nation and the Church; but, at least, it was an intelligible compact. . . . The only consequences of the present union of the Church and State are, that on the side of the State there is perpetual interference in ecclesiastical government, and on the side of the Church a sedulous avoidance of all those principles on which alone Church government can be established, and by the influence of which alone can the Church of England again become universal. . . . It (the Church) would do as great things now, if it were divorced from the degrading and tyrannical connexion that enchains it. You would have other sons of peasants bishops of England, instead of men appointed to that sacred office solely because they were the needy scions of a factitious aristocracy; men of gross ignorance, profligate habits, and grinding extortion, who have disgraced the episcopal throne and profaned the altar. . . . There is, I think, a rising feeling in the community, that parliamentary interference in matters ecclesiastical has not tended either to the spiritual or the material elevation of the humbler orders. Divorce the Church from the State, and the spiritual power that struggled against the brute force of the dark ages, against tyrannical monarchs and barbarous barons, will struggle again in opposition to influence of a different form, but of a similar tendency, equally selfish, equally insensible, equally barbarising. . . . Holy Church, transformed into a national establishment, and therefore grumbled at by all the nation for whom it was not supported! What an inevitable harvest of sedition, radicalism, infidelity! I really think there is no society, however great its resources, that could long resist the united influences of chief magistrate, virtual representation, and Church Establishment!"

**THE UNION OF BENEFICES ACT IN THE CITY.**—For several months past a Commission of clergymen and laymen appointed by the Bishop of London, the Court of Common Council, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, has been deliberating on the question of the union of City benefices. On Tuesday a final meeting was held, the Lord Mayor presiding, and a definite scheme was adopted. The Commissioners report on seventeen proposed unions of City benefices. Three they reject, for the present at least, as inexpedient, and adopt fourteen. In each case the church of the two united benefices will be pulled down; all the human remains found under the church carefully deposited under a suitable tomb; the pulpit, organ, altar, &c., transferred to the new church which is substituted for the one taken down; the materials and site are then to be sold, and out of the produce of such sales, supplemented by glebe property and other assistance, a new church is to be erected, and a benefice created in some district of the metropolis where more urgently needed. The fourteen churches to be pulled down are every one at present all but useless. The popu-

lation of the City is, and has been for years, steadily decreasing, and the average attendance is, in many cases, not more than ten, or even five. In the last ten years the population of the ninety-eight parishes in the City of London Union has decreased from 55,000 to 45,000, or at the rate of nearly 20 per cent. The fourteen new benefices will be created chiefly in the densely-populated and spiritually destitute districts in the eastern portion of the metropolis. St. George's-in-the-East, for example, with a population of 27,000, will be relieved by the creation of two new benefices within its limits; St. Mary, Haggerston (26,627), St. Mark, Whitechapel (15,790), St. Leonard, Shoreditch (22,111), St. John the Baptist, Hoxton (21,370), and several other crowded districts, will each be divided into two, or even three, benefices. In order to carry the above recommendations into effect, it will be necessary for the Bishop to cause each separate proposal for the union of the benefices to be laid before the patron and vestries of such parishes, the vestries having the power of exercising a veto, or of proposing modifications. A sufficient sum to compensate (if necessary) the patrons for the substitution of new benefices for those now in their gift must also be raised.

**THE MAYORALTY OF WINDSOR AND NONCONFORMISTS.**—On the occasion of the election of a mayor in this ancient borough, Mr. Chamberlain adverted to the passing over of a gentleman on account of his objection to one of the usages of the civic office. He said that it had been stated that the ground of objection to the gentleman to whom he referred (Mr. W. R. Harris) was grounded upon the circumstance that he would not consent to join the other members in procession and attend a particular church on one Sunday in every month. It was said that if he gave his assent or pledge to do this, that he would be elected, otherwise that he would be passed over. Why, that amounted virtually to an attempt to reimpose the Test and Corporation Acts, which had been repealed by the wisdom, not of their forefathers, but of the men of the present generation. Although some of them might dissent from the doctrines of the Church, he felt sure that there did not exist in the minds of any members of the council a feeling of hostility towards the Church; but if one thing was more calculated than another to provoke such hostility, it would be such an attempt to affix a degrading brand and a stigma upon her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects. If that be the ground upon which Mr. Harris was passed over he (Mr. Chamberlain) could not allow the opportunity to pass without earnestly and indignantly protesting against it.—Mr. Harris remarked that he did not particularly covet the office, although perhaps he might discharge the duties as well as anybody else would. It was no use contesting the fact—and he spoke as a gentleman and a man of honour—he had received ample proofs that he was passed over because he refused to accept the office excepting in the way provided by the laws and constitution of his country. He had been consulted by one and the other, but he was happy to state that the laws of England did not recognise the conditions with which the office had been, in an indirect manner, offered to him. Had he (Mr. Harris) acceded to such terms, that chain of office which his friend, Mr. Driver, had worn so gracefully during his past year would be a badge of servility, degradation, and slavery. Standing on his constitutional right, he certainly would not take office on any conditions excepting those recognised by law. He was anxious to know whether every gentleman who assisted in public affairs, although his religious opinions might not concur with those of the majority of the council, was to expect similar treatment? When a gentleman became a member of the council, it was not unnatural that he should look forward to the chair, after having for some years discharged the duties devolving upon him. Was it to be understood that any gentleman who refused to adopt a certain dress, and attend a certain place of worship, was to be deemed disqualified for that reason? If such were to be the case, the ground of objection, as he had observed, was not recognised by the law of England; it was not acknowledged by the Constitution, but was a condition imposed by a portion of the corporation of Windsor. He did not express his own opinions as a Nonconformist, but he knew that there were in this town numerous Churchmen, who, if asked whether such a ground could be fairly or justly acted upon, would unhesitatingly say, "No."

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.**—On Sunday evening there was an overwhelming congregation in St. James's Hall, which was thrown open for a special service for the benefit of the working-classes. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, M.A. There was a previous service in the hall, the sermon at which was preached by the Rev. J. Sidney Hall. The Surrey Theatre was densely crowded on Monday night by working people, a service being performed by Mr. Reginald Ratcliffe, who is well known as a revivalist preacher in the manufacturing districts. At Sadler's Wells Theatre the service on Sunday was conducted by the Rev. William Statham, M.A., minister of Trevor Chapel, Brompton; and it was announced that there will be a service by the Rev. K. Jones, minister of Tonbridge Chapel, St. Pancras. At the Britannia Theatre on Sunday night there was a well-attended service, the sermon being preached by the Rev. J. Harrison, minister of Park Chapel, Camden-town. Next Sunday evening there will be a service in the City of London Theatre, Shoreditch, with a sermon by the Rev. John Hambleton,



M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, minister of the Chapel of Ease, Islington.

**CITY-ROAD CHAPEL.**—The Rev. W. Spencer Edwards has intimated his intention of resigning the pastorate of the church assembling in this place of worship at the end of the year. It is stated that he is about to become the minister of the Lady Huntingdon congregation in Bath.

**THE REV. THOMAS AVELING** preached two sermons on Sunday last at Kingsland Congregational Church, in aid of the funds of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park. The rev. gentleman advocated the claims of the hospital with much ability and earnestness, as being especially entitled to general support. Collections were made amounting to 31*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

**A SELF-DENYING MINISTER.**—The Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, United Presbyterian minister, of the Erskine Church, Glasgow, has accepted a call from London, signed by about eighty or ninety members and adherents of a mission station in connexion with an evangelistic enterprise of the U.P. Synod, whereby the reverend gentleman sacrifices his present position, with a large income, a church free from debt, and every condition of prosperity and comfort, for the anxieties of a laborious mission in the metropolis.

**YORK-ROAD CHAPEL, LAMBETH.**—On Sunday, Nov. 24th, special services were held in the above place on behalf of the Sabbath-schools, when the pastor, Rev. Robert Robinson, preached both morning and evening to crowded assemblies, and the contributions amounted to upwards of 22*l.* The report of the flourishing condition of these schools was exceedingly encouraging. There are nearly 700 scholars under instruction, numbers of them being above the age of children, since no less than 230 are above fourteen years of age, varying up to forty years; and as many as thirty, including one teacher, have been added to the Church from amongst them since the last anniversary. There are forty-nine teachers, all professed disciples of Christ. During the year, through the special attention of one teacher to the magazine department, no less than 6,700 religious periodicals have been subscribed for by the scholars, and carried to their homes, by which means Scriptural truth is conveyed to those whom the teachers can only indirectly reach, and thus the link which the Sabbath-school forms between the Church and the working-classes is riveted and strengthened. There is also a library of 400 volumes for the juniors, and a large one for the more advanced in their class-rooms. The Rev. George Pritchard, formerly of Tahiti, addressed the young people gathered in the chapel in the afternoon with much interest, and the day was closed with thankfulness that such an invaluable institution as the Sunday-school is thus finding growing favour in the sight of the people.

**SYDENHAM.**—From a circular just issued by the pastor of Park Chapel, it appears that the boundaries of that edifice are become too strait for the numbers who seek to be accommodated in it. Instead of an inconvenient enlargement, Mr. Hine recommends that a portion of the congregation, aided by the whole, should seek to erect for itself a separate and much larger place of worship, commensurate to the ultimate wants of that locality, at Forest-hill. Indeed 600*l.* have been already secured, as a commencing subscription, for the purpose. A general appeal, grounded on this fact, is expected not to be in vain. The recent history of Congregational Nonconformity in Sydenham furnishes some points of special interest and encouragement. Eight years ago, as we well remember, Park Chapel was a small unfinished building, occupied by a very inconsiderable number of people, and crouching under a debt of 2,335*l.* In its infancy it had to encounter the brunt of denominational competition. Then came an off-setting, headed by the pastor himself, for the establishment of a new interest at Anerley; and then in a small way the Plymouth Brethren. The Park Chapel congregation, nevertheless, has continued to grow, and now it offers to divide almost half its strength in order to further extension. Not only has it disposed of its original debt—not only has it completed its own premises by an additional outlay of 500*l.*, but it says to the public, "If you will help us in the enterprise, Forest-hill shall have its Congregational chapel, as well as Sydenham and Anerley; and though we know what it will cost us, never mind." It is important to add that by the co-operation of all pastors liberally affected, there has meanwhile sprung up in Sydenham a noble lecture-hall, and a British school independent of all State aid, numbering 380 scholars.

**WEST HARTLEPOOL.**—The Rev. H. Thomas, B.A., who returned to this country from Melbourne, in ill-health, in the spring of last year, has just accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in this town. A similar invitation had been given some months ago, but it was accepted by Mr. Thomas for six months only.

**BOCKING.**—The ordination of the Rev. T. S. Williams, as assistant minister of the Congregational Chapel, Bocking, took place on Thursday. The rev. gentleman is the son of the eminent martyred missionary, the Rev. John Williams, and after a probationary connexion with the Church assembling at Bocking Chapel, has received an invitation to become the assistant to the Rev. Thomas Craig, the venerable pastor. The congregation assembled at the ordination service numbered nearly 1,000 persons. The Rev. J. Carter, of Braintree, opened the service by prayer, followed by an exposition of the ecclesiastical polity of Congregationalists, by the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. S. Steer, of Hedingham, and the Rev. G. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, offered the ordination prayer.

The Rev. H. Allon, of Islington, then delivered a charge, characterised by the greatest fervency and importunity in his appeals to the rev. gentleman to a competent and faithful discharge of his duties. The Rev. Robert Ferguson, D.D., LL.D., of London, preached to the people, illustrative of the duties of the Church towards the minister, and the sympathies and assistance due to him in his work. The Rev. Thomas Craig then concluded the service by prayer. A cold collation was afterwards served in the new school-rooms, Bocking.

**HOME EVANGELISATION IN SUSSEX.**—On Wednesday last the annual meeting of the Sussex Congregational Union was held in London-road Chapel, and after transacting the ordinary business was made special, to receive a report from a committee appointed to inquire into the moral and religious condition of the county. Mr. Samuel Morley and the Rev. J. H. Willis were present, on behalf of the Home Missionary Society, to aid in devising such measures as might tend to meet the spiritual destitution of every district where it might be shown to exist. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton read a very elaborate and carefully drawn-up report, based on returns which had been sent in by all the churches in the county, and from which it appeared that there are many parishes in which the Gospel is not preached, others where it is feebly proclaimed, and generally a state of moral darkness far more intense than had been anticipated. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that, while it was the duty of the churches to improve the present general agency, nothing short of a system of direct evangelistic effort would meet the wants of the case, and Mr. Morley having made an offer of 50*l.* towards raising an income of 500*l.* a-year for the employment of Evangelists, the meeting resolved to make an earnest effort to put twenty-six into the field in the year 1862. In the evening there was a meeting in Queen-square Chapel, presided over by Mr. Morley, when able and impressive addresses were delivered by the chairman, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. England, Rev. Mr. Tucker, of London, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Darling, and other ministers, and the meeting separated, much gratified by the proceedings of the evening.

**EDINBURGH.**—**AUGUSTINE CHURCH.**—On Wednesday week a social meeting, in connection with the opening of the Augustine Church (Rev. Dr. Alexander's new chapel), was held in the Queen-street Hall. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Alexander. The meeting having been opened with prayer and praise, tea was served. Dr. Alexander addressed the meeting at some length. He confined his remarks principally to a description of the order of architecture of which the new church on George IV. Bridge belonged, and the objections that had been brought against it by various people of taste. Having alluded to certain objections to the style made by Professor Blackie, who said that it looked like a bridesake, he said:—

As a set off against the opinion of his friend Professor Blackie, he might be permitted to bring forward that of a gentleman of equal authority in such matters to the learned Professor—he meant the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone. When that eminent gentleman was in Edinburgh during his installation as Lord Rector of the University, he (Dr. Alexander) had the honour of spending a morning with him at the house of a friend. On that occasion, Mr. Gladstone had told him he had heard a great deal about the new church, and had, to satisfy his curiosity, gone over to George IV. Bridge to examine it. He had looked at it carefully, and expressed himself gratified at such a style of architecture being introduced into Scotland, because it appeared to him peculiarly adapted to countries like Italy and Scotland, the former of which had an unlimited supply of marble at her command, and the latter of fine freestone,—both of which were, in his opinion, materials in which it was possible to erect buildings that should depend for their effect more upon details than massiveness of general effect. He (Dr. Alexander) had been much struck with these remarks of Mr. Gladstone, because the style of architecture to which the Augustine church belonged required fine stone to give it effect, whereas a Gothic building did not depend for its success upon the materials used in its construction, but could be built with effect from any material.

After replying to some objections brought against the decorations of the inside of the church, and repudiating the idea that the name of Augustine had been given to their church out of any principle of associating it with the idea of a patron saint, he concluded by saying he had, since he last addressed them on Sunday last, received the following subscriptions in aid of clearing off the debt on the new church:—Mr. Henderson, of Park, 10*l.*; Miss Baxter, Ellengowan, Dundee, 20*l.*; Miss Ann Baxter, sister to Miss Baxter, of Ellengowan, 20*l.*; Samuel Morley, Esq., London, 20*l.* Dr. Harper expressed his admiration of Dr. Alexander's talents and accomplishments. The Rev. D. Russell, Glasgow, next addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Rev. W. H. Gray. After addresses from some other gentlemen, the proceedings terminated.

**NEW CHAPEL OPENED AT SOUTHAMPTON.**—Nonconformity is strong at Southampton. There are three Baptist interests, including the congregation who have recently seceded from Portland-street Chapel, with the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon; two Methodist chapels, and four Congregational places of worship. The latter have all sprung from the Above-Bar Chapel, of which the Rev. T. Adkins is the pastor—the offshoots being Albion Chapel, Northern Chapel, and the congregation which occupied the Victoria Rooms, over which the late Rev. Peter Turner presided. That minister was succeeded by the Rev. J. Hill, M.A. Mr. Turner laboured with great zeal in overcoming the difficulties in the way of the erection of a new chapel. But a few

months before his death, the foundation-stone of the projected building was laid by Mr. H. O. Wills, of Bristol, and it was opened for public worship the week before last. It is called the Kingsfield Congregational Church, and is erected on the West Marlands Common Field. The locality is admirably situate, being in the midst of a growing neighbourhood, and a considerable distance from a church of any kind. The new chapel affords accommodation for about 600 people, and is so arranged as to provide for about 250 additional sittings in side galleries, whenever further accommodation shall be required. The building is well constructed for sound. The total cost, including land and building, is 2,370*l.* The subscriptions already contributed amount to 700*l.*, and there are promises to the extent of another 100*l.* A mortgage has been effected on the building of 1,000*l.*, and the Chapel Building Society have given 100*l.* and lent 100*l.* There is, therefore, an existing deficiency of 400*l.* There is no school-room as yet, but one will ultimately be erected. The chapel was opened on Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., by public service. The Rev. J. Hill, the pastor, opened the proceedings, and the Rev. F. Meadows, of Gosport, read the lessons, and offered up the opening prayer. The preacher on the occasion was the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington. He selected for his text Psalm xviii. 35,—“Thy gentleness hath made me great.” The discourse was listened to with much attention, and a collection was made at the close of the service. A public tea-meeting was held at five o'clock, and congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Roberts, of Albion Chapel, and the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, of Above-Bar Chapel. The Rev. T. Adkins occupied the pulpit in the evening, the preparatory service having been conducted by the Rev. J. Skinner, of Pear-tree-green Chapel. A most powerful and eloquent sermon was preached from Haggai ii. 9—“The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts: and in this place will I give peace.” Mr. Adkins concluded his sermon by alluding, in touching terms, to the late pastor of the church. The chapel was crowded in every part, and a collection was made after the service. The successor to Mr. Turner—the Rev. J. Hill—commenced his stated labours on Sunday, the 17th inst.

## Correspondence.

### BICENTENARY OF BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am glad to learn that, besides the movement of the Congregational Union, there is a likelihood of the formation of a Central United Committee, whose object it will be to suggest, and assist in carrying out, plans for making next year a great sowing time for Nonconformist principles. But let us not wait too long for, or depend too much on, the action of any central bodies; but rather set about considering what we may best do in our own localities.

The Dissenters of East Surrey have, I think, set a good example in this matter. Already there has been held a meeting, at which there were present representatives from congregations at Croydon, Leatherhead, Surbiton, Kingston, Sutton, Putney, Mortlake, Ditton, Cobham, Wandsworth, Mitcham, and Hersham, letters being read from friends at other places willing to co-operate. The result has been the formation of the “East Surrey Bartholomew Bicentenary Committee;” which committee has been instructed to arrange for the delivery of lectures, to commence in January and to be given monthly till March, except in the smaller places, where it is thought that one or two will suffice.

It is considered that it will not be expedient to delay the instructional work of the year until so late, and so unfavourable a time as August, by which period the subject may have come to lose some of its interest; but that good use should be made of the winter and spring months, which are best for the purpose. The lectures will be of an historical and biographical, rather than a controversial character, and, as some of them will be delivered in several places, the lecturers will have a strong inducement to do their best in the way of preparation.

Other suggestions will, no doubt, come up for consideration; but it is considered that this plan, if well worked out, will be a very satisfactory beginning. It will, of course, involve some painstaking, but that, it is likely, will be well repaid by the results.

If there are other Nonconformists in the districts who desire to unite in the movement; or, if Nonconformists elsewhere would like to have further details for their own guidance, I recommend them to address themselves to the secretary of the committee, the Rev. Alexander Mackennal, Surbiton, Surrey.

Nov. 23rd.

A SURREY NONCON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In prospect of the anniversary of this day, and in obedience to the admonition of some of the speakers at Birmingham and the writers in your paper, I have commenced reading with my children a recent volume on the subject. Its general excellence I am not prepared to deny, but I find its style and phraseology unsuited to their age; and I apprehend it would be above most uneducated persons. Can you point me to any other book more adapted to my purpose? It has been proposed to publish tracts on the subject. Let me suggest that the principles and facts should be clearly and distinctly set forth in plain and popular Saxon English, avoiding long



Anglicised Latin words, and if they are to be read by common people, in good print. The adoption of so much small print as is now employed is a great mistake. A large mass of the matter in some of our magazines might almost as well not have been printed at all.

In connection with this question, let me refer to that popular book, Mrs. Markham's "History of England," extensively used in girls' schools, and there producing, as I believe, by its unfriendly remarks on Cromwell and on Dissenting questions, an unfavourable influence on the minds of the females of our country. Could an expurgated edition be prepared? Probably copyright would prevent that: or is there another History of England, equally popular in style, &c., to be substituted for it? I must not trespass longer.

I am, &c.,

R. J.

[We know of no volume or tract on the events of 1662 specially adapted for younger readers, but have no doubt that the omission will soon be supplied. Has "R. J." seen Mr. Hine's tract? There is a History of England by Mrs. Poulton, of Reading, published by Mr. Freeman.]

#### TRUST DEEDS NOT ENROLLED.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow us to call attention to the resolution advertised in your columns respecting the non-enrolment of trust-deeds of chapels and schools. By extensive inquiry we have ascertained that many properties connected with our churches are endangered by inattention to the enrolment and the custody of trust-deeds. The act passed last session has reference specially to the enrolment of deeds for chapel purposes. We apprehend that, through inadvertence, many deeds have not been enrolled in Chancery, and are therefore null and void, and will continue so unless the opportunity is embraced of enrolling the deeds before the expiration of the act on May 17, 1862, and thus giving validity to the deeds and security to the properties devised in trust.

The following are the clauses of the act which bear on the cases in question. The whole act will be given in the forthcoming Congregational Year Book for 1862, but meanwhile steps should be taken to secure the benefits of the act:—

No deed or assurance hereof made and under which possession is now held for any charitable uses whatsoever of any hereditaments of any Tenure whatsoever, or of any estate or interest therein, made really and bona fide for a full and valuable consideration actually paid at or before the making or perfecting such deed or assurance, or reserved by way of rent, reversion, or other annual payment, or partly paid at or before the making or perfecting such deed or assurance and partly reserved as aforesaid, without fraud or collusion, shall for any reason whatever be deemed to be null and void within the meaning of the first-recited act, if such deed or assurance was made to take effect in possession of the charitable uses intended immediately from the making thereof, and without any power of revocation, and has been at any time prior to the passing of this act, or shall be within twelve calendar months next after the passing of this act, enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.

In all cases where the charitable uses of any deed or assurance heretofore made for conveyance of any hereditaments for any charitable uses upon such full and valuable consideration as aforesaid, and under which possession is now held for such uses, have been declared by any separate or other deed or instrument, and such deed or assurance for conveyance has not been enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery prior to the passing of this act, but such separate or other deed or instrument has been so enrolled, such enrolment shall be deemed and treated for all purposes of the first-recited act and of this act as if such deed or assurance for conveyance had declared such charitable uses, and had been so enrolled as last aforesaid; but if neither of such deeds nor such instrument has been so enrolled, then it shall not be necessary for the purposes of the first-recited act or of this act to enrol such deed or assurance for conveyance, but every such deed or assurance for conveyance shall nevertheless be absolutely and to all intents and purposes null and void, unless such separate or other deed or instrument shall within twelve calendar months next after the passing of this act be so enrolled; and such enrolment as last aforesaid shall be deemed and treated for all purposes of the first-recited act and of this act as if such deed or assurance for conveyance had declared such charitable uses, and had been so enrolled as last aforesaid.

No deed, assurance, or instrument thirty years old, nor any deed, assurance, or instrument heretofore executed, as to which it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the clerk of enrolments in Chancery that the acknowledgment thereof by the grantor of the lands or hereditaments to which the same relates cannot be obtained within twelve calendar months after the passing of this act, shall for the purposes of the first-recited act or of this act require acknowledgment prior to enrolment.

We are, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.  
ROBERT ASHTON, }

#### THE REV. SELLA MARTIN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Our church was crowded last night with an audience, chiefly from the poor of the neighbourhood, gathered together without a handbill or an advertisement, and eager for a collection. About half of the same number of people had heard on the previous Friday an argumentative, humorous, and eloquent lecture from the Rev. Sella Martin (a well-known and honoured minister from Boston, U.S., a coloured man) on the present American crisis. At the close of that lecture they had, by unanimous resolution, invited him to come again to speak of his personal history, promising to make a collection for the deliverance of his intelligent Christian sister and her children from slavery. The collection was only 23s. 10s., but that is the largest ever made in this village, except one for the Irish famine. Lady Buxton, T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., H. F. Barclay, Esq., T. Matthews, Esq., R. Morley, Esq., C. Capper, Esq., and other friends, sent golden contributions, and many of the poor were like one woman, who said, "I have saved a penny for the collection; and every one of my family has done without something this week in order to add to it." What a blessing to any neighbourhood to have its hearty sympathies called out in a noble cause!

The young minister who thus interested our neighbourhood has a simple, touching eloquence, and a wide command of good language, often rising into poetic beauty; while he is a master of homely argumentation and cannot help indulging, sometimes, in irrepressible humour. That he knows also how to denounce, in scathing words, the bondage of his race, we cannot wonder. Every heart was touched. I never saw an audience so moved before. There, before us, stood the man who had been stunned by a blow from a Presbyterian minister, his slave-mother's master, while he was bonding over that mother, a Christian woman, who was

lying bleeding by another blow from the same hand and all because the poor slave-boy, after being sold away, had come to catch a few stolen embraces from his mother. There stood the man whose sister, self-educated, capable of writing touching poetry, bears still the marks on her person of the violence which compelled her to become the unmarried wife of her master's son, and that master a Baptist minister, who still holds the young woman in bondage. No wonder that there were many tears shed last night! No wonder that I cannot help writing these words to you! I write because I want other hearts to be touched. I need scarcely say that I made careful inquiries of the officers of one of our anti-slavery associations and found Mr. Martin's story fully and clearly authenticated. Our first knowledge of him in this village was through his coming, at the request of a City missionary, to preach the Gospel to a congregation of navvies.—I am, sir, yours truly,  
Phinstow, E., Nov. 16. JOHN CURWEN.

#### THE CONTROVERSY ON HOMŒOPATHY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reply to the remarks of your correspondent, "W. B." on the subject of homœopathy, I will state a few facts, and leave him and your readers to draw their own inference, just premising that in the absence of official reports from the hospital in France, no credence can be given to statistics furnished by homœopathic evidence. I am glad to find "W. B." candid enough to admit "that he is well aware how difficult it is to institute a fair comparison in medical statistics," and yet he brings forward the mortality of St. George's Hospital during the year 1858 as a conclusive proof of the superiority of his system. Sir B. Brodie does not require any advocacy of mine; his justly deserved praise has placed him beyond the reach of homœopathic scorn, and thousands can bear witness to the skill with which he has combated disease in every variety of form. His celebrity is not of the "fungus" order, professing to cure diseases which are known to be incurable, such as "cancer of the stomach," which I have seen enumerated in a list of diseases cured by a homœopath with infinitesimal doses, and circulated in a printed form by himself: of course the individual condemns allopathy, and yet, strange to say, sent for an allopath to attend his own wife a short time before she died, and requested him to visit another of his patients, remarking that he sometimes employed homœopathic and at others allopathic remedies. "W. B." inserts a letter from Hastings, which goes for very little, as I have often seen children some hours in convulsions, and apparently in a hopeless state, quite restored by the cold-water douche, where no medicines could be administered; so I fear "John's" confidence will again be shaken in homœopathy. But I must allude to a different kind of letter written by a chaplain in the navy to the editor of the *Lancet*, with name and address. He goes on to say, "At the house of a mutual friend I met a homœopath who was decanting on the properties of his various bottles of globules, when a gentleman present asked him what would be the consequence of swallowing the contents of one of the bottles, to which he replied, 'It would be very serious.' The gentleman, however, I think a medical man, poured out the contents from each bottle, and swallowed them all, viz., arnica, aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, and several others;" and the chaplain affirms that he met the gentleman every day for some time, and he was none the worse for his supper of globules."

It must be also in the recollection of your correspondents that Professor Taylor, in analysing some of the globules, found merely chalk, sugar, and gum; but the contents of the bottles alluded to above were procured from the well-known homœopathic druggist at the West-end.

A CONSTANT READER.

November 23, 1861.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT BY THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

By telegram from Halifax important intelligence has been received from New York to the 14th inst.

Advices received by the Federal Government announce that the fleet commenced the bombardment of Port Royal on the 7th inst. After a fight, which lasted four hours, the Confederates abandoned the forts and retreated precipitately. The Federals captured two forts, forty-three guns, military equipments, and valuable papers. On the 8th inst. the Federal army, numbering 15,000 men, landed and established themselves at Beaufort, South Carolina, which, with the neighbouring plantations, was totally destroyed by the whites. Large numbers of negroes came into the Federal camp. Beaufort is to be held as the seat of future operations. Eight Federals and 100 Confederates are reported to have been killed during the bombardment. Four Federal vessels were lost or missing during the late severe gale.

It is reported that a Federal collector will be immediately appointed at Beaufort, and that the place will at once be opened to commerce.

Two Federal steamers have been wrecked off the coast of North Carolina. The crews were taken prisoners by the Confederates. The accounts received are very confused.

The following extracts from Mr. Russell's last letters relative to Beaufort (written prior to the receipt of the above) throw some light on the importance of the new Federal conquest:—

When I was in Port Royal this spring, on Mr. Treco's Sea Island, the advantages of the position and the probability of an attack struck me; but I was told that the inhabitants were aware of their danger, and that batteries had been erected to cover Beaufort and the banks of the river at the entrance of Port Royal. That was as far back as May. Since then the defences have

probably been greatly strengthened, and although Broad River and Port Royal afford depth of water for any vessel except the very largest men-of-war, there is a bar on the branch to Beaufort which will prohibit the entrance of the heavy frigates of the expedition. I am informed there were twenty-eight vessels inside pounding away at the place; the town itself will no doubt be destroyed, but, even if the troops land and take possession of it, they will not find it of much use. There is—there can be—no intention of marching the force inland. If there should be any movement of the kind it will be a fatal error, for the country can be inundated at pleasure, and is, above all that I have ever seen, suited for defence, and the force would be too small to take military possession of the district. But if they land and entrench themselves at Beaufort they can cause immense inconvenience and constant anxiety to the Confederates; and they come close on Pocotaligo, which is a station on the railroad from Charleston to Savannah, and out of the communication between these places.

The line runs through vast swamps and forests, rice fields, and half-cleared cotton plantations, spanning rivers and creeks, on wooden bridges easily destructible, and running for many miles on trestle-work, so that it can be rendered useless by cutting the woodwork, or, better still, by felling the rails into the water. The planters are scattered widely apart through this region, which becomes more cut up with water and rice-fields as you approach Savannah. As there were materials for putting on board the transports, it is probable the troops will endeavour to establish themselves in a fortified camp outside Beaufort camp, and, if so, they had better make a more eligible selection than they did at Hatteras.

Unless the Confederates obtain a signal success at Beaufort and force the Federalists into the sea, it is plain they have been placed in a hazardous position. The end of the wedge will have been driven into "the peculiar institution" in its softest place. In those Sea Islands live vast populations of ignorant negroes, subject to the scanty and scattered whites, most of whom must be called away from their homes and plantations to form the Home Guard and Local Militia. It will be impossible, if they really desire to escape, to prevent them flocking to the Federal fleet and camp, and coercion may precipitate the country into the horrors of servile insurrection. Of the 40,000 inhabitants in Beaufort country 34,000 are slaves! There cannot be more than 1,200 white men capable of bearing arms, of whom probably one-half are away in the Confederate ranks, leaving few, indeed, to look after the plantations and the blacks. If the Confederates can inclose their enemies with a living wall they may prevent the fearful calamities which impend over them; but the alarm and apprehension which must prevail all over the country and in the large towns cannot fail to add new horrors to war, and to fill every heart with fear almost as bitter and dreadful as death itself. But has the North considered what it will do in case there is a *levée en masse* of the slaves, and that they force their unwelcome myriads upon the Federal camps? General Cameron's instructions to General Sherman authorise him in effect to protect such slaves as can get within the Federal lines, and Congress has declared those who have been employed by their masters on military works *ipso facto* freedmen. Suppose the 34,000 of Beaufort came inside the lines and the category? But, indeed, there is no settled policy in regard to this the most vital question of all after that of the actual contest.

Another Federal expedition will, it is reported, sail immediately.

#### THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The most important news from Washington is the announcement that the Confederates on the Lower Potomac were apparently making a retrograde movement, or rather, perhaps, withdrawing a considerable portion of their forces in that vicinity. This movement appears to have commenced on the afternoon of the 7th, and to have continued all night and the next forenoon. From escaped slaves and others from among the rebels it was ascertained that the troops thus withdrawn were destined for points south of Virginia, undoubtedly for the defence of the seaboard against expeditions from the North, or for operations against the expedition which had effected a lodgment on the South Carolina coast. The great increase of the Confederate force on the Lower Potomac was primarily made under the apprehension that the expedition might be intended for operations against the right of their line at Aquia Creek, and their mistake having been ascertained, they were making haste to rectify it.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* writes, on the 5th, that the army trains were daily engaged in transporting shot and shell, heavy cannon and powder, to Virginia. The encampments, rendered somewhat unpleasant by the storm, were all again in fine condition. The roads in Virginia were not improved, and the constant passing of heavy teams had cut them up, so that in many places they were almost impassable.

It is reported that General Beauregard has relinquished the command of the Confederate army on the Potomac, and has proceeded to take the command in South Carolina.

In his letter of the 10th, from Washington, Mr. Russell says that the impression is forcing itself into a conviction that neither General McClellan nor any other general will convert the mass of men under arms about here into a well-disciplined army according to the European standard or the notions of the most easily satisfied military critics.

There is something radically deficient—a sentiment wanting, without which respect for the officer and obedience on the part of the man cannot be developed into a system of uniform action in all times and under all circumstances. It would take years to infuse a substitute for the feeling which produces such results in the European mind and facilitates the change from the man to the soldier so readily.

General Kelly, in Virginia, according to statements in print, confines all slaves who come to him till they are claimed by their masters.

General Rosecrans reports that he can sustain his position in Western Virginia.



## MISSOURI.

General Halleck has been appointed to the command of the Western Department, in place of General Fremont.

General Hunter, on superseding General Fremont in Missouri, issued the following general order:—

Head-Quarters, Western Department, Nov. 12.

Commanders of troops in this department will avoid extensive movements which offer battle or divide and prolong our lines until further concert and concentration of action can be arranged and instructions given. Full and concise reports will be forwarded immediately to Brigadier-General Curtis at St. Louis, giving the strength, position, and condition of every command in the department. These reports will be consolidated under his direction, and weekly an abstract will be forwarded to the commanding general.

By order of Major-General Hunter,

(Signed)

R. U. HUGH, Major and Aide-de-camp.

General Price, with the Confederate force, was reported to have retreated eight miles from Cassville, toward the State line. His policy was thought to be merely to lead General Hunter on, without engaging him, so as to draw troops from the Mississippi Valley.

The *St. Louis Democrat* of November 7 has a rumour to the effect that orders had gone to General Hunter for a counter-march of the whole Western army, and that upon its return it was to go into winter quarters at St. Louis.

A memorial was in circulation in St. Louis, asking Congress to relieve Missouri from the National tax, because her citizens have already suffered so seriously from the war, which has so devastated portions of the State that its collection will be almost impossible.

The *St. Louis papers* comment variously on General Fremont's removal. The *Democrat* condemns General Thomas's report, which was made the basis of this action, in the severest terms, both as regards its spirit and the impropriety of its publication. It thinks, however, that the only way to silence "the fire in the General's rear," which has done so much to cripple his usefulness, was to deprive him of his command. The *Republican* declares that President Lincoln has been grossly deceived by statements wholly *ex parte* and one-sided, and that General Fremont has exhibited a wonderful degree of forbearance during the persecution to which he has been subjected. He will, of course, demand a full investigation of the charges against him, and will go to Washington immediately to secure it.

A telegram from San Francisco says:—"The removal of General Fremont is almost unanimously approved throughout California."

Mr. Russell writes, in reference to General Fremont:—

The American papers contain the results of the committee of inquiry into the management of his troops, and it is not possible to read it without coming to the conclusion, that any general who permitted such frauds to be perpetrated—supposing always they are fully proved—was not fitted for the service of any State which could not bear periodical ruin at short intervals. His successor has a difficult game to play, and it is to be hoped he sees what it is more clearly than any one here can do.

A despatch from Cairo announces that a Federal expedition from that place, numbering 3,500 men, had landed at Belmont, on the Mississippi, and attacked the Confederate force there, capturing cannon, horses, and 100 prisoners. After the Federals had taken possession of the Confederate camp, it was reported that the Confederates were crossing the river from Columbus in order to attack the Federals in the rear. The Federals were then ordered to return to the boats, when a severe engagement took place, and the Federalists ultimately retired. The Confederate force was reported to number 7,000 men. The loss was heavy on both sides.

## KENTUCKY.

Mr. Breckenridge has resigned his office as Senator of Kentucky. This gentleman, perhaps the most prominent person in the Democratic Party, has sought during the year that has elapsed since the notification of Mr. Lincoln's election to discharge the functions of a leader of Constitutional Opposition. During the Session in May last he appeared as the uncompromising advocate of the South, and opposed the war measures of the Lincoln Cabinet. Mr. Breckenridge has now been made a major-general in the Southern army.

General Buell, of Ohio, had been put in charge of Kentucky, in place of General Sherman, resigned.

Cincinnati despatches state that on the 8th inst. General Nelson met the Confederates at Pikeville, Kentucky, whom he engaged during two days. 400 Confederates are stated to have been killed and 1,000 taken prisoners. The Federal loss is reported to be small. Generals Williams and Howes were among the prisoners.

There was another brisk skirmish at Morgantown, Kentucky, on October 31. Colonel M'Henry, in command at Owensboro, learned on that day that 400 or 500 Confederates had swum the river with the intention of surprising him, and at once advanced to give them a fitting reception. They were repulsed with severe loss.

## THE COAST FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has addressed a communication to the State Department, in reply to Mr. Seward's circular recommending the fortification of the sea coast. The governor in this communication states that he cannot understand why individual States should be asked to fortify themselves, if, as stated in the circular, there is no prospect of a disturbance of foreign relations. He does not doubt that Congress would reimburse the States for their outlay, but calls attention to the delay in the pay-

ment to Pennsylvania by the Federal Government of the sums advanced for the equipment of volunteers, and suggests that it would be better for the general Government to erect the fortifications. If necessary, however, Pennsylvania would respond patriotically to the calls of the country.

## NEWS FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

From Manassas our advices are only to the 16th ult. The central division of the Confederates was reported to be at Centreville, erecting new entrenchments. Johnston was at Centreville and Beauregard at Fairfax depot, busily preparing for the anticipated attack. Their combined forces were estimated to not exceed 100,000 fighting men, but reinforcements were expected from Richmond. The artillery numbered 200 pieces.

According to a Philadelphia despatch, the steamer Bermuda ran the blockade at Savannah on the 2nd inst., with 2,000 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

The New Orleans papers mention that a large fleet had been seen off Ship Island.

In a letter to the *Times* Colonel Peyton denies that there is any considerable Union feeling in North Carolina:—

Before I left America the State had sent to the seat of war in Virginia, fully armed and equipped, 33,000 volunteer troops, infantry and riflemen, and a splendid regiment of cavalry, numbering 1,094. There were 6,000 troops on the State coast, and camps of instruction established at Raleigh, Ridgeway, and Gareysburgh, and the number of volunteers still offering was so great that General Martin, Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, under orders of his Excellency the Governor, had issued a proclamation informing the people that no further troops were needed or could be received.

The further statements of the papers of the United States, which have been extensively reproduced in the British press, that large numbers—multitudes, indeed, of the people of North Carolina had since the fall of Fort Hatteras gone in and taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States are likewise devoid of truth. On the isolated and barren strip of sand where Fort Hatteras is situated there are several hundred wreckers, who support themselves principally by decoying vessels to their destruction by displaying false lights, &c., and about a hundred of these desperadoes, who live without the sense of any duty they owe to God or man, and who did not wish to be disturbed by their new neighbours, went in and took the oath after the fort fell.

The Southern journals report the arrival of the Confederate steamer Theodora at Savannah with a valuable cargo.

It is reported that President Davis will certainly be re-elected to the presidency.

The *Richmond Dispatch* publishes a synopsis of General Beauregard's official report of the battle of Bull's Run. General Beauregard sets down the number under his command on the 18th July at 17,000 effective men, and on the 21st at 27,000. The killed on the Confederate side in the battle are stated in the report to have been in number 393, and the wounded 1,200. The Federal killed, wounded, and prisoners are estimated by General Beauregard at 4,500, which does not include the missing.

## THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

On this subject Mr. Russell writes as follows in his last letter:—

When the Northern orators and writers inveigh against the men, morals, and manners of the Slave States they bear evidence to the fact that a broad gulf exists between them, which they think they can cover over with the national flag. The Abolitionists, to whom "the Constitution is in league with the Devil, a covenant with hell," who exclaim that "Union is dishonour," that "disunion is gain," prosecute the war either to destroy the institution of slavery and its protectors, or to enjoy the luxury of conquest and revenge over haughty and defiant enemies; but that party, which seems to become smaller as the contest covers more ground, is divided into active belligerents and those who would let the Slave States go with a curse, in the sure confidence that their system would work out the heaviest punishment of rebellion, and force them to crawl back to the Union with "bated breath and whispering humbleness." With the recognition of Southern independence would come the most serious questions of all, and it is not possible that some of them could be settled without a renewed struggle. The North can never be made to admit the right of the Slave States to recover their vagrant chattels within their dominions; nothing but the complete prostration of the North at the feet of the South could induce her to allow that which the Constitution now argumentatively yields as a right when the Constitution shall have been rent asunder. An Extradition treaty would be a record of infamous defeat. But how are the raw edges of the Slave States to be applied to the caustic of the Free States, in which opposition to slavery shall have become an article in the new Constitution? For many hundreds of miles, take what frontier you may, a mere geographical line or navigable river will separate the two Confederacies in which every interest and every principle of commerce will be in extreme antagonism. Both States must erect forts, build custom-houses, establish frontier guards along marsh and mountain, to fight the battles of hostile tariffs and to watch the smugglers of men as well as of goods. Wherever the frontier runs that must be the case, but its line is yet to be drawn in blood if the contending parties are deaf to the voice of mediation. Nor can any one pretend to say what issue may not be raised concerning the territories or the States purchased for the Union by the funds of the United States, or the national forts and arsenals, and property seized by the people in insurrection. The politicians here can only see one result—conquest. It will cure all wounds and settle all controversies; but, if events prove they are mistaken, the time may come for an armed truce on both sides, and an active mediation in an honest and impartial spirit, which shall lead to a peace and the most satisfactory adjustment of these questions the nature of them permits us to expect. Any solution will lead to "a strong Government"—that *summum bonum* of aristocratic

South and democratic North. Either one centralized strong Government or two will arise in this country, but no one can say whether the development will take place at once or after a terrible interregnum of disorder and political trouble, and universal suffrage will find its master in its own favourite creation—armed despotism. The other day a soldier said to an officer who was about to punish him for neglect of duty, "If you do I'll not vote for you at the next election." "You spoke too late," quoth the officer; "here I am now with the power to punish you, and I'll double it for your threat."—a very pregnant little story for people to think over in all its bearings.

## COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

By the steamer Nashville arrived Colonel Peyton, "an agent of the Southern Government." Last week, Bishop Hughes (Roman Catholic) reached Liverpool on an unofficial mission. This prelate is a man of attainments and political experience, moderate for one in his position, skilful, and anti-English. He has worked the Irish element in the States for a considerable period, and has used it in favour of Mr. Seward. The Arago also brought over Mr. Thurlow Weed, a distinguished journalist and politician. The object of these envoys is to counteract the effects of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell's mission in France and England, and to make explanations, and enter upon negotiations with the two Governments, as well as to sound the depth of popular feeling, and ascertain the views of leading men in the political world.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Several trading vessels had run the Confederate batteries on the Potomac and reached Washington.

It is rumoured that the Federals will abandon the Hatteras forts during the winter. Sickness and privation were telling seriously upon the force there. Some clothing and stores taken down to the inlet from Fortress Monroe, on board the steamer Spaulding, were washed away after being landed, and lost.

The French war steamer Cleopatra has been totally wrecked off Hatteras. The crew were saved.

The privateer Sumter is again reported to have been captured near Barbadoes.

The captain of the slave ship Erie has been convicted of the capital offence of piracy.

It is stated that ex-President Buchanan is engaged on a work in vindication of the acts of his administration.

The President's Message to Congress was in course of preparation.

It is reported that at the present time over 450,000 men have been mustered for the service of the United States.

Mr. Edwin James has applied to the Supreme Court for permission to join the bar of New York.

Among the passengers by the Arago for Havre is Brevet-Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, late Commander-in-Chief of the United States' Army.

The Arago has been armed with heavy guns, and the crew put through the necessary training in the use of guns, so that she is well prepared to defend herself in case of any attack being made upon her by Confederate privateers or vessels of war.

It is announced in the papers that Major-General Havelock, of the British army, has tendered his services to the President, and that Captain Short, R.N., has been equally kind to Mr. Jefferson Davis. The rank of the former gallant officer must have been bestowed by some foreign Power or an unrecognised brevet. The latter officer is unknown to fame in the *Navy List*.

It is affirmed that the Federal Government will at last yield to the pressure brought to bear against it by public opinion and the advice of General McClellan, and will make proposals for the exchange of prisoners.

There is a large majority for Union tickets in Maryland. On this Mr. Russell says:—

The result of the Maryland election would be more satisfactory and conclusive if General Dix had not done his gendarmerie work so effectively in Baltimore. His proclamation was so alarming that the citizens formed a deputation to ascertain its meaning, and were informed that his intentions were honourable. But the wholesome rigour of his arrests on Wednesday resembles nothing so much as the process of voting for an Imperialist deputy, or "taking the sense of the people" at Nice on the question of annexation. Nevertheless, the fact of the majority for the Union remains, and the faith of the Government in bayonets and martial law is justified so far.

## HOSTILITIES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The town of Southampton was thrown into a state of considerable excitement on Thursday by the appearance in the harbour of a Confederate war-steamer, the Nashville, having on board, in iron, the crew of the Harvey Birch, a Federal merchantman, which she had captured and burnt. On Tuesday morning, the Nashville fell in with the Harvey Birch, in ballast from Havre to New York, at the mouth of the Channel, ordered her to heave to, and to haul down his flag. This having been done, the captain of the Harvey Birch went on board the Nashville, and was told that his ship would be destroyed immediately, and that an hour and a half would be allowed for the crew to get their things ready and come on board the Nashville. The ship was then burnt, and the entire crew, who numbered twenty-nine, with the exception of the captain and mate, were put in irons, and kept as prisoners till the arrival of the Nashville at Southampton, where they were set at liberty with all their personal effects. The Nashville remains in the tidal basin, and the captain has announced his intention of refitting. She was only recently purchased for the Confederate navy, and at present carries only two rifled 12-pounders. It was asserted at first by the released prisoners that the captain of the Nashville



possessed neither letters of marque nor a commission, but he has since produced the latter.

It is understood that, as a result of the deliberations of the Cabinet Council on Friday, orders have been given not to permit the *Nashville* to be refitted as a man-of-war but only to be allowed to effect ordinary repairs in Southampton Docks.

It also appears that on the 12th of November, the *James Adger*, an American merchant vessel which had recently been converted into an eight-gun ship of war by the Federal Government, and sent over here to intercept a vessel loading at Liverpool with warlike stores for a Southern port, steamed into Southampton as a ship of war of a friendly Power, and, requiring repair, was refitted in our harbour. On the 12th of November she went away to an unknown destination.

#### FRANCE.

According to the *Progrès de Lyons*, the Emperor, in order to relieve the Budget, has directed the Minister of War to grant a temporary furlough to every soldier that may demand it.

The *Journal des Débats* contains a long article, signed by one of its principal writers, written for the purpose of showing that Rome is indispensable to the kingdom of Italy, and that the prolongation of the *status quo* is far more detrimental to the interests of the Catholic Church than to the unity of Italy.

The *Patrie*, in an article signed by M. Laponterie, and headed "On the Impossibility of Disarmaments," declares that it is impossible for France to disarm when, in view of the questions which await a solution, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, either cannot or will not resign. A disarmament effected by France alone would not consolidate the peace of Europe. On the contrary, it would everywhere awaken the hopes of the reactionists, and would compromise the laborious work of the second empire. France would thereby lose the benefits of her latest victories, and would, moreover, desert the cause of justice and right in the councils of the Powers, after having made it triumph on the field of battle. In conclusion, the article says the only thing that is possible is an increase in the number of furloughs.

#### ITALY.

##### THE PAPAL QUESTION.

The Italian Parliament was re-opened on the 20th inst.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council, explained the present state of the Roman question. He said that he had drawn up a plan of reconciliation between religion and liberty, and between the State and the Church. He had requested the Emperor Napoleon to become mediator, but, owing to the little disposition to conciliation on the part of the Roman court, the mediation had not been attended with any result.

Baron Ricasoli then laid on the table of the House the documents relating to this project of arrangement. The project contains eleven articles, of which the following is a summary:—"The Pope and the cardinals are to preserve their dignity and inviolability. Full liberty is guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff for his acts of divine right as Chief of the Church. The Pope is empowered to send Nuncios to communicate with the bishops and the faithful, and to convene synods and councils without the intervention of the Government. The King of Italy renounces his right in respect of ecclesiastical benefices. The Italian Government also relinquishes all right of interference in the nomination of bishops. The King of Italy will guarantee to the Pope a certain revenue." The eleven articles are preceded by an address to the Pope, accompanied by a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, requesting him to give the plan a favourable consideration.

A note, addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Chevalier di Nigra, was also laid on the table of the House. It instructs the Sardinian Minister at Paris to request the good offices of France in order to bring this project before the Pope, and says that, should the proposals it contains be rejected, the Italian Government could not, without difficulty, restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as their capital.

After the speech of Baron Ricasoli an animated discussion took place on the state of things in the Neapolitan provinces.

The Chamber resolved on discussing the state of things in Naples at the same time as the Roman question.

The bill for levying the war tax in all the provinces of the kingdom passed the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday by 191 against 10 votes. Several members gave notice of their intention to put questions to the Government relative to the Roman question on the 2nd December.

According to a Naples letter of Nov. 11, the opposition programme of the southern deputies is settled as follows:—1. To attack the Government in regard to the means resorted to by General Cialdini for putting down brigandage. 2. To oppose any increase of taxation. 3. To demand the translation of the seat of Government to Naples until Rome shall become the capital of Italy.

The *Movimento* publishes Garibaldi's reply to the address of the Neapolitans, in which he says:—"I regret that I am unable to come to you, but I shall be with you when it is necessary." In the same letter Garibaldi exhorts every Italian to have his sword ready.

The *Gazetta di Torino* says:—"The statement that Garibaldi had been appointed commander of the volunteers is incorrect, as this appointment has been conferred on General Sirtori. It is believed, however, that in the event of a war breaking out in Italy Sirtori would be replaced by Garibaldi."

The Turin papers announce that the differences between General Cialdini and the Government having been settled he will resume the command of the 4th corps d'armée.

The Turin *Opinione* notices a statement which appeared prominently in the *Daily News* in reference to certain proposals still alleged to be under discussion somewhere for the division of Italy into three kingdoms. The *Opinione* declares that the propositions originated "with powers who have not the courage to declare themselves either favourable or opposed to Italy, but who would wish to play a part in European politics which their position does not permit them to assume." It is thought that Spain is one of the powers to which the *Opinione* alludes.

Great difficulty is felt in the Marches in carrying out the conscription. Nearly four thousand persons have fled into the mountains to escape it, and the people are very anxious they should be pardoned. "Refractory" conscripts are liable to a year's imprisonment, followed by a long service in the penal regiments who do garrison duty in the mountains. The inhabitants hoped to have petitioned the King, but he passed through too rapidly. This has injured his popularity, and the people complain also of the harshness of the Piedmontese officials, and of the mismanagement of the Ecclesiastical Fund. This money arises from the revenues of the suppressed convents, and part of it was to have been assigned to colleges, but has not been, the maintenance of the dispossessed monks and nuns costing more than was expected. Not the slightest popular feeling was exhibited in favour of the monasteries in the Roman States, the people extending their hate of the Papacy to the priests.

#### ROME.

A despatch from Rome says:—"There is no truth in the statement made by the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* that the Pope is seriously ill. On the contrary, his Holiness is in the enjoyment of excellent health."

#### AUSTRIA.

It is asserted that Count Apponyi has tendered his resignation as *Judex Curie*, and will be replaced by Count Almasy.

The following illustrates the state of the press in the Austrian empire. The *Feuille Hebdomadaire*, of Leitmeritz, a few days ago, copied an article from a journal of Rumbourg, with reference to Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria, Queen Dowager of Naples, which the judicial authorities considered to be disrespectful to a member of the Imperial family, and proceedings were accordingly instituted. The trial took place at Prague with closed doors. The defence of the accused was that he did not know that the Queen Dowager of Naples was Archduchess of Austria. But he was nevertheless condemned to four weeks' imprisonment on bread and water.

It is not true that the diplomatic relations between Austria and Serbia have been broken off because of the insult offered by some Serbian officers to the Austrian Consul at Belgrade. A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Cabinet has "merely confined itself to introducing greater reserve in its relations with Serbia."

#### SWITZERLAND.

At the election of members for the Council of State for the Canton of Geneva, M. James Fazy was unsuccessfully a candidate for the presidency. He was defeated by M. Fobbry, who had a majority of 4,673 votes against 2,912.

A telegram from Berne states that the Swiss Federal Council has demanded satisfaction from the French Government for a "fresh violation of Swiss territory" by French gendarmes near Geneva.

#### POLAND.

Despatches from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor had given the Marquis Wielopolski a very kind reception. M. Vidal, President of the Committee for Public Worship at Warsaw, who was forbidden by General Suchosanett, former Governor of Poland, to obey the orders of the Marquis Wielopolski, has been summoned by the Emperor to St. Petersburg, and placed at the disposal of the Marquis.

A recent letter from Warsaw says:—"It is very probable that on the return of the Marquis Wielopolski the war against pins, caps, songs, and buttons will immediately cease; the Russian eagles and the Russian colours will be replaced on the national edifices by the Polish ones; the Cossacks will be withdrawn—a national militia will be created in their stead, and strides towards the re-establishment of the *status ante bellum* will be made. This is expected; the friends of the Marquis promise even something more; they think the Polish recruits will no longer leave Poland, that the press will be allowed to spread its wings, and that Government, seeing that all its exertions cannot hinder the propagation of obnoxious ideas, will withdraw its opposition and suppress the *censure* altogether."

Meanwhile there is still a reign of terror in Poland. Fifteen persons, condemned for taking part in the late political demonstrations, were a few days ago conveyed from Warsaw to Orenburg. The arrest of the administrator of the archbishopric was made in consequence of direct orders from St. Petersburg.

The prelate, though in bad health, has been imprisoned in the citadel, and will be tried by court-martial. The chapter has indignantly refused to obey the command of the Governor to elect a new administrator, and has appealed to Rome. The Pope of the Latin Church, and the Czar, the Pope of the Greek Church, are thus pitted against each other.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 11th inst. give a painful account of the persecution which the inhabitants not only of the kingdom of Poland, but of the annexed provinces of Polhynia, Podolia, and Lithuania, are now suffering from the Russian authorities. It is described as worse than during any period during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. The population in some places is paralysed with terror. Persons of every age and sex and of every rank are arrested and transported to Siberia without trial; others are incorporated with the regiment of Orenburg, now serving in Asia. At Jitomir, the chief town in the province of Volhynia, ten persons, whose only offence was to have sung patriotic songs, were sentenced by court-martial to be incorporated in the army. Among them were seven students. M. Pestrowski, Marshal of the Nobility of the district of Luck, was arrested in a church in Warsaw, imprisoned in the citadel, and subsequently set at liberty. On his return to his estate in Volhynia he was again arrested by gendarmes and transported to Omsk, in Siberia. His wife was at the same time transported to Penne, on the frontiers of that province. Notwithstanding all this persecution, the patriotic spirit is said not to be discouraged. Patriotic hymns continue to be sung in the churches of Volhynia, as hitherto.

The following circular has been addressed, by the military chief of the district of Gostyn, to the mayors of the communes:—

Kulno, Nov.

It has come to the knowledge of the Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Poland that, in spite of the declaration of the state of siege, in many districts agitation and the singing of revolutionary hymns continues in the churches, and that it is chiefly women of the rich and the middle classes who are most guilty; consequently, the Lieutenant of the Kingdom has deigned to decree that some buildings sufficiently large be set apart for ladies of the upper classes who are arrested for violating the rules relating to the state of siege.

(Signed) J. SWIETCINSKI.

Chief of the District of Gostyn.

The wife of M. Europens, a noble of the Government of Twer, exiled two years ago by the Government of Wiatka, for a project of emancipating the peasants, more radical than that of the Government, has just been arrested at Wirballen, on the Prussian frontier. She had been denounced from Berlin as being in possession of Russian books.

#### RUSSIA.

Prince Suwaroff-Rymniksky, Governor-General of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, has been appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, and replaced in his former functions by General Baron de Lieven. General Rokascowsky replaces General de Berg as Governor-General of Finland.

It is said that a powerful constitutional committee exists in St. Petersburg, that the Government is at its wits' end for money, and that the nobles hope to obtain an English constitution as the price of their assistance. Serious outbreaks among the peasantry are expected in March, when they must give up their lands. They will not do it, and the nobles acknowledge, in other paragraphs of this petition, that they expect to lose "part of their substance," and most of their authority in the interior.

#### PORTUGAL.

The funeral of the late King took place on the 16th inst., and was numerously attended. The cortege occupied five hours in passing from the palace of the Necessidades to the church of St. Vincent. The Ministers of State, the Officers of the Household, and the Army and Navy, the Municipal Chambers, and the foreign ambassadors, with the exception of the English ambassador, formed part of the procession.

The Infante Don Luis has issued a proclamation under the title of King Luis, whereby he assumes the government of the country.

The Duke of Saldanha is dead.

#### TURKEY.

At the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, the Porte has addressed a note to the foreign representatives, consenting to the union of the Danubian Principalities during the life of Prince Couza. There is a general disposition to accept this as a final solution of the question.

Riza Pasha refuses to accept the governorship of Koniah, and will therefore be exiled to Cyprus.

Fuad Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier. Until his arrival the duties of this post will be discharged by Kiamil Pasha.

Aali Pasha has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in place of Mehmet Djemil Bey.

Negotiations have been opened between Omar Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro, which hold out some prospect of a settlement of the differences between Turkey and Montenegro.

According to a telegram from Ragusa, an official Turkish bulletin announces that, on the 21st inst., Dervisch Pasha, with eight battalions of Turkish troops, encountered a body of 8,000 insurgents near Piva, in Bosnia, and after a fight which lasted four hours, completely defeated and routed them.

#### INDIA.

The following are fuller details relative to the most important resolutions promulgated by Lord



Canning regarding the absolute sale of waste lands and the redemption of land revenue. No reserve of special rights to Government or condition of clearance and cultivation. Grants not to exceed three thousand acres. Price of unassessed lands not to be above two and-a-half rupees. Lands free from jungle not to be above five rupees. These rates to rule for five years. Parties redeeming land revenue entirely free to follow their own course with land redeemed.

The *Bombay Times* has the following summary of the news:—Mr. Cecil Beadon will, it is said, succeed Mr. J. P. Grant as Governor of Bengal. The average price of opium in Calcutta has risen to 1,740rs. a chest; Mr. Laing's estimate was 1,748. The double administration of the Adjutant-General's department in Bengal for the Queen's Troops and the Indian Army is about to be abolished. The official return of the number of deaths by cholera in the Delhi division states the total to be 2,161. The murderers of the late Mr. and Miss Jennings at Delhi have been, it is said, apprehended in Central India, and are under trial there. The ravages of cholera continue in Cabul and Khandahar. The average daily mortality is said to be 300. The Great Indian Peninsula railway line from Nassick to Chaliagum, in Khandeish, was opened by an inspection train on the 23rd of September last.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

CANTON, Oct. 15.—The allied troops are leaving Tien-tsin and Canton. Trade at Ningpo and Hangchow is obstructed by the rebels. The French are in want of men and guns to protect Chefoo. The late Emperor of China is succeeded by his eldest son.

The state of affairs in Japan is reported to be more favourable.

POINT DE GALLE, Oct. 31.—According to advices received here from Saigon, the French had promulgated regulations for the Chinese population.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Morocco and Spain.

Father Lacordaire, the celebrated Dominican preacher, died at Sorreze, department Tarn, on Friday last.

According to the *Trieste Gazette* M. Kossuth is seriously ill; it is said that he exhibits alarming consumptive symptoms.

A telegram from Smyrna, dated the 14th of November, states that the section of the Ottoman Railway to Kosbounar has been officially opened in presence of Governor Riza Pasha and the Imperial Commissioner.

LOSS OF THE NORTH BRITON.—All doubts are unfortunately removed as to the fate of the steamer North Briton, as the following telegram was received at Lloyd's on Friday afternoon from Londonderry:—"The North Briton (s.s.), from Quebec to Liverpool, went on shore on Mingan Island, Labrador, in a fog on the 5th Nov., and is reported totally lost; seventeen of the crew and fifteen passengers left in two boats; remainder landed; part of mails arrived." It is supposed that the passengers and crews of the two boats were picked up by some vessel passing down the Straits of Belle Isle. Amongst the passengers was Sir Allan McNab. The wreck of the North Briton will involve a loss of 80,000*l*.

A NEW YORK MURDER.—An American paper gives terrible details of the circumstances connected with the murder of a German, named Fellner. He had recently arrived at New York, and, during the voyage thither, had formed a dishonourable connexion with a fellow-passenger named Albertina Phlaum. This woman introduced him to her sister, a Mrs. Marks, residing in the city. He was known to have a good deal of money and jewellery. After a time he wished to discard Miss Phlaum, whereupon Mrs. Marks threatened his life. He removed from his lodgings, and in a few days disappeared, and nothing was heard of him till his wounded body was found floating in the water near Port Monmouth, New Jersey. Miss Phlaum and her sister were apprehended, and some of Fellner's property found upon them. The first-named committed suicide in prison, and Mrs. Marks also attempted it, but a self-inflicted wound was discovered in time to prevent death. A young Jew, named Ratzki, believed to be a confederate, has absconded.

It appears from the report of the Postmaster-General that comparing the Government subsidy with the number of letters, each letter forwarded to America *via* Galway packet involved a loss of about six shillings!

We understand it is intended to exhibit Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple," for the third annual occasion, next year, in London. The success of the previous exhibitions has been so great, that the proprietor feels justified in expecting the like when all the world comes here to see the grandest art-gathering of modern works that has been known.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WASHINGTON.—It will have been seen that the Nashville, Confederate steamer, which has come into Southampton under such extraordinary circumstances, has brought over Colonel Peyton, "an agent of the Southern Government." He is accompanied by his wife. It transpires that Mrs. Peyton's maiden name was Lizzy Washington, and she is the nearest surviving relative of the great General of that name.

## THE FAILURE OF THE "BANK OF DEPOSIT."

The report of Messrs. Harding, Pallin, and Co. as to the affairs of this bank, the real name of which appears to be "The National Assurance and Investment Association," is published in the morning papers. Its facts are of the most startling character. The result is summarised in a *Daily News* leader:—

The bank, on its promise of paying 5 per cent. interest, has received deposits to the amount of 362,597*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*., and it has closed with assets of 55,086*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Although bound by the provisions of its deed to pay interest only out of profits, it has never had any profits out of which to pay the 5 per cent. it promised. In every year the total amount paid to depositors for interest has so largely exceeded the interest received from borrowers, that in the ten years 1851–1861 the sum paid out of capital for interest to the former reached the large sum of 60,347*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*. . . . The payment of 60,347*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*., large as that sum is, for interest out of capital, leaves, of course, a much larger deficiency of loss to be ascertained. Unfortunately, it is readily accounted for by the following items:—

|                             | £       | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|----|
| Preliminary expenses ...    | 20,175  | 1  | 8  |
| Expenses of management ...  | 154,613 | 19 | 10 |
| Loss on Annuity account ... | 30,772  | 3  | 5  |
| Other losses ...            | 117,872 | 15 | 5  |
| Unexplained deficiency...   | 5,408   | 4  | 6  |

So that, in ten years, while the losses from mismanagement were 148,644*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*., the expenses of what is called management were 174,790*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. It will surprise no one that in this decade, the managing director, who was thus actively employed in ruining the depositors, received for commission in lieu of salary and for fees as a director, 10,128*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*.; not to mention that, in addition, his cash account with the company shows a balance against him of 1,235*l*. 11*s*. 7*d*.; making together the very handsome sum of 11,325*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. as his share, so far as has yet been discovered.

The *Times* (City Article) remarks that the utmost that can be expected in the way of dividend is "a sum equal to 3*s*. in the pound. The loss will fall on all parts of the kingdom, from Aberdeen to Portsmouth, branch offices having been established in numerous districts; and a heavy imposition would likewise apparently have been practised on a large body of French investors but for a stipulation upon which they happily insisted, that an amount to cover their claims should be placed in French Rentes."

## Postscript.

Wednesday, November 27, 1861.

## RUPTURE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ITALY.

MADRID, Nov. 25, (Evening).

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of to-day announces that Baron Tecco, the Sardinian Minister, has demanded his passports, and will leave Madrid to-morrow.

The same journal says that the Spanish Government consented to deliver up to the Italian Government these documents of the Neapolitan archives which do not relate to political affairs, on condition that King Victor Emmanuel withdrew his first note. The Italian Government, on their side, demanded that Spain should withdraw the note in which she declared herself the legitimate depository of the Neapolitan archives.

## ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 26.

On the night between the 23rd and 24th inst., a detachment of French troops made 110 brigands prisoners near Alatri. They also seized two cannons in the mountains.

TURIN, Nov. 26.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Neapolitan members, the Duke di Proto and Signor Maddaloni, laid on the table of the House a petition demanding a Parliamentary inquiry into the state of things in Naples. This petition was worded in extremely violent terms against Sardinia. The Chamber decided that it should be read in public sitting. Great sensation has been created by this incident. The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes notes which have been exchanged between the English and Italian Governments, relative to a proposition that Italian vessels entering Ionian ports should enjoy certain immunities, and that English vessels entering Italian ports should be similarly favoured in return.

NAPLES, Nov. 26.

The official journal of to-day announces that the brigands are being concentrated near Riegliano, and that General Della Chiesa has despatched troops to meet them.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

The case of Colonel Patzke, of the police force, was tried to-day before a jury.

Colonel Patzke was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment for having used a false passport. He was immediately discharged from the prison in which he had been confined previously to being brought to trial.

Köhler was sentenced to five years' and Schmidt to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Lieutenant Greif, of the police force, was acquitted.

## RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.

Letters received here from St. Petersburg state that the resignation of Admiral Putiatin, Minister for Public Instruction, was momentarily expected, and mention General Titoff, formerly Russian ambassador at Constantinople, as his probable successor.

According to the same letters, General Kryjtnowski has been appointed to succeed the late General Gerstenzweig in the Military Governorship of Poland.

CARLISLE ELECTION.—The result of the polling yesterday was the return of Mr. Potter. There are two statements of the final poll—one giving Mr. Potter a majority of three; the other a majority of one. The following are the returns:—

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Potter ...             | 526 |
| Hodgson ...            | 523 |
| Majority for Potter... | 3   |
| Potter ...             | 523 |
| Hodgson ...            | 522 |
| Majority ...           | 1   |

The contest was as severe as it could well have been. The Tories made prodigious exertions, and evidently went in to win, Mr. Hodgson having polled forty-eight more votes than he did at the last election. The Liberals also presented a united front, as they polled a larger number of votes for Mr. Potter than was sufficient to ensure Mr. Lawson's return in 1859.

REPRESENTATION OF FINCHBURY.—Yesterday's *Gazette* contains a notice that the Speaker of the House of Commons will issue his warrant for a new writ for the election of a member for Finchbury, in the room of the late Mr. Duncombe, at the expiration of fourteen days. Mr. J. Remington Mills has issued his address. He declares himself an advocate of civil and religious liberty, to be in favour of a reduction in the qualification which has already received the sanction of the House of Commons, viz., to 10*l*. in counties and 6*l*. in boroughs, the ballot, the abolition of Church-rates, and of a wise economy in the public expenditure. He would support the present foreign policy of the Government, and generally would maintain the ascendancy of liberal principles in the administration of the country.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.—The address of the new candidate for the seat vacated by the death of Mr. J. H. H. Foley, has just been issued. It is dated "Venice, Nov. 23." Mr. Vernon says on the Church-rate question:—

Attached to the Church established in this country by all that influences thought and feeling, I cannot be—you, I am sure, would not wish me—untrue to my convictions; at the same time I am quite alive to the claims of conscientious differences and the rights of religious liberty, and I should give my support to any measure for the settlement of the Church-rate question which shall be founded on a just basis.

No other candidate is talked of at present.

THE GREEK PROFESSORSHIP.—OXFORD, Nov. 26.—In a Congregation holden this afternoon the form of statute promulgated on Wednesday last for the endowment of the Regius Professorship of Greek was thrown out on a division. The numbers were as follows:—"Non placet," 99; "Placet," 96.

ARRIVAL OF THE BERMUDA (s.s.).—Yesterday much astonishment was created on the Liverpool Exchange in consequence of the following announcement being posted in the newsroom:—"The Bermuda has arrived at Havre with 1,780 bales of cotton." This is the same vessel which ran the Savannah blockade some months ago, with a cargo of supplies for the Confederates from Liverpool. The arrivals of the Nashville and the Bermuda show clearly that the blockade is anything but efficient off Savannah, and it was confidently stated yesterday that the Bermuda is not the only vessel which has run the blockade during the last month.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. JUSTICE HILL.—Yesterday morning the fact of the resignation of Mr. Justice Hill reached the members of the bar assembled in Westminster Hall. It is said to be the opinion in Westminster Hall that Sir William Atherton will accept the puisne judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, and that as a matter of course he will be succeeded in the Attorney-Generalship by Sir R. Palmer, Q.C., M.P., the present Solicitor-General, who will have to go back to his constituents at Richmond for re-election. For the office of Solicitor-General there will probably be many aspirants, prominently amongst them being Mr. Serjeant Pigott, M.P. for Reading; Mr. Collier, M.P. for Plymouth; and Mr. Mellor, M.P. for Nottingham. As the re-election to Parliament of either of these gentlemen would be tolerably certain, no difficulty can be raised to any of them in that respect.

## MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to this morning's market, the arrivals of English wheat were very small. The trade, however, was in a sluggish state, yet no further change took place in prices, compared with Monday. The supply of foreign wheat was moderately good, and sales progressed slowly in most descriptions, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, and the quotations were steadily maintained. Barley—the supply of which was moderately extensive—sold heavily, at Monday's decline in its value. Malt moved off slowly, at late rates. Good and fine oats changed hands steadily, at full prices; but inferior qualities were in slow request, at Monday's reduction. The demand for beans was far from active, at the late fall in the quotations. Beans sold slowly, at previous currencies.



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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"N. R. Brame."—His letter is in type, but is unavoidably postponed till next week.

"J. Ross," and "J. Reeve."—Next week.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1861.

## SUMMARY.

THE American civil war has entered upon a new phase. The great Armada, respecting which so many hopes and fears were felt, narrowly escaped the perils of the stormy sea, and with trifling loss was able to enter the harbour of Port Royal, in South Carolina, land 15,000 men, with a complement of cavalry and artillery, and capture Beaufort after a feeble defence. This town, some sixty miles south of Charleston, and thirty-five north of Savannah, is surrounded by low plantations in which cotton is cultivated, and may be easily defended on the land side; and the Federal force may be able to cut off railroad communication between the above-named cities. The whole district swarms with slaves, who constitute four-fifths of the population, and have already begun to flock into the Federal camp. As Mr. Russell says, the end of the wedge has been driven into the peculiar institution in its softest place, and although the neighbouring plantations have been laid waste by the Confederates, the occupation of Beaufort, with a fine harbour to which reinforcements can easily be sent from Fortress Monroe, is likely to create a panic in the Southern States on the sea-board. It is, indeed, evident that the Confederates are in no little alarm at this Federal achievement, as General Beauregard has been sent to take the command in South Carolina. The Washington Government have now possession of a cotton port to which the precious staple may be brought for exportation, if the planters are so inclined. A Union army is now established in the midst of some 30,000 slaves, who, according to instructions given to General Sherman, are to be received as "contraband of war," and made use of, with the prospect of ultimate freedom, in carrying on the war against the rebellious States.

It can hardly be doubted that the success of this expedition will soon be followed by a forward movement in Virginia, unless the state of the country and the bad discipline of the Federal troops should restrain General McClellan. The main body of the Confederate army was preparing for his reception, and the large force which was concentrated on the Lower Potomac has been withdrawn. In Maryland a large majority have voted the "Union ticket." It is true that this State is militarily occupied, but this did not oblige the population to vote in such large numbers. It is probable therefore that the secession tendencies of Maryland have been exaggerated. In Kentucky the struggle proceeds with doubtful results; in Missouri, the army lately under General Fremont is to return to St. Louis to go into winter quarters, while the inhabitants of that city are petitioning to be relieved from the payment of the national tax on the ground of impoverishment caused by the war. This opens an embarrassing question not yet ripe for solution.

The wave of this mighty conflict has suddenly reached our shores. A Confederate steamer captures, fires and scuttles a Federal merchantman in the chops of the Channel, and boldly steams into Southampton with the captured

crew, with the intention of refitting for fresh exploits. Here was the coveted opportunity for forcing the British Government to take sides in the war! The dilemma has, however, been dexterously evaded. The Confederate steamer could not be denied the right to refit granted to the James Adger, but has been forbidden to augment her armament as a ship-of-war. The only result of this incident is a general increase in the insurance of American ships. There are other symptoms apparent on this side of the Atlantic of the strife that rages on the other. The Arago mail-packet steams into Cowes with formidable guns on her deck in preparation for privateers, and brings over a cargo of unofficial diplomatists to further Federal interests, and counteract the influence of the Confederate Commissioners.

Pending the promulgation of M. Fould's financial plans for meeting the enormous deficit in French finance, the organs of his jealous and discontented colleagues endeavour to prejudice the question, by declaring that no retrenchment can be made in the Imperial armaments beyond the granting of furloughs to soldiers. Europe awaits with eagerness M. Fould's remedial measures. That experienced financier can scarcely have consented to take office without having obtained authority to adopt such a decisive policy as will equalise the income and expenditure of France. The crisis is too serious to admit of mere palliatives, and we cannot yet believe that M. Fould will propose them.

There seems reason to believe that the reign of terror which prevails in Poland, and the excesses of Russian officials which rival those of 1831, are about to cease. The hopes of the suffering Poles are directed to St. Petersburg, where the Marquis Wielopolski, their countryman, is in consultation and in favour with the Emperor. It is thought that this nobleman may return to Warsaw to carry out a new constitution which will satisfy reasonable expectations, and, by disarming Polish hostility, enable Alexander II. to give his undivided attention to gathering perils nearer home.

While the re-opened Italian Parliament is freely expressing its regrets at being deprived of its capital, it is not neglecting necessary business. At last a financial statement, and apparently a not unfavourable one, is to be laid before the Chambers, who will be asked to sanction free trade in corn, and some measures of internal organisation. The southern deputies have come back in a reasonable mood, Garibaldi preaches patience, and all parties agree in the necessity of preparing for the inevitable conflict with Austria. There are increasing indications also that the obstinacy of the Pope is paving the way for a silent revolution which may ere long leave him without spiritual as well as temporal power in Italy.

Three of our foremost public men—Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Layard—have made public appearance during the week. The first has thrown a wet blanket over the theatrical programme of his leader in the House of Commons; the second has been discoursing on middle-class education; the third has skilfully reconciled his position as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with his duties to a Radical constituency. Mr. Layard regards the recent conference at Leeds as a sign that the Reform question is entering upon a promising phase, and, like the most influential speakers at that gathering, advises the people to rely upon themselves for success. The member for Southwark took a view of the American struggle which was reasonable and discriminating, and pointed with pride to the fact that though it entails misery and distress upon our population, not a single petition had been presented to the Government in favour of breaking the blockade, or doing an illegal act.

The so-called "Conservative reaction" has not prevented the return of Mr. Edmund Potter as Sir James Graham's successor at Carlisle, in spite of the powerful local influence of his competitor. Mr. Potter is one of a small class of public men whose presence in the House of Commons is especially needed at a time when the cotton question and India receive so much attention. We congratulate the Liberals of Carlisle on having secured so excellent a representative, whose triumph is, moreover, a defeat of religious intolerance, which was freely plied to exclude him from the seat.—The published address of Mr. Vernon, the candidate for East Worcestershire, confirms the report of a compact with the Tory party that he should be unopposed if he would vote against the unconditional abolition of Church-rates. Sir John Trelawny, who was invariably supported by Mr. Foley, the late member, will thus lose a vote. The vacant seat for Finsbury is going a begging—candidate for parliamentary honours fighting shy of a contest which would cost a moderate fortune. Mr. Campbell Sleigh is coquetting with the borough, but there is a well-founded objection to see Mr. Duncombe suc-

ceeded by an aspiring barrister. Mr. J. Remington Mills, who can desire neither patronage nor advancement, has also issued an address, and is unquestionably the favourite candidate.

It would seem that the Church-rate question is being canvassed by others besides Conservative leaders. At Cambridge this week there is to be a "congress" of representatives of the various Church-Defence Associations throughout the country—in other words, a clerical meeting—to consider a bill which may command "the unanimous support of Churchmen." Canon Stowell has publicly expressed his anxiety that "the golden opportunity" should be seized for "a fair arrangement," which starts with the dictum that churches are to be kept in repair by national funds, while "really scrupulous consciences" are relieved. Is this simply a resuscitation of Mr. Cross's abortive scheme? If it be, we must agree with Lord Stanley that the Church-rate question is very far off a settlement.

## LORD STANLEY'S SPEECH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LORD STANLEY'S speech to the electors at King's Lynn, coming after that of Mr. Disraeli, is like a draught of pure cold water after a spiced and heating stimulant. Not quite so pleasant, perhaps, to the mental palate as the artistic compound offered by the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire, it imparts, beyond all comparison, a fuller and more lasting satisfaction to the inner man. Its very tastelessness is, under the circumstances, a virtue. We drink and are refreshed. Our restlessness subsides; the fever of our blood is cooled down; the noble lord sends us away from his presence with a more healthy life in us than we had before. No small part of the gratification we derive from his speech at Lynn—as from most of his speeches—arises from the very obvious fact that he addresses us as reasonable men. He does not expect us to be agape for feats of rhetorical cleverness. He walks no rope at a dizzy altitude above us; he carries on his back no client heavy enough to strain his balancing powers to the utmost; he does not stop at special stages to discharge fireworks; he is not an acrobat striving to excite in us a sense of wonder. He is a man who neither covets for himself, nor grudges to another, the fame of a political Blondin or Leonard. He knows little, and he cares less, about that line of business. He is a statesman, with principles to guide him, and a conscience to keep him true to them; and we all feel when we listen to him that he is aiming to give us the benefit of a dispassionate judgment, formed after a careful study of the materials within his reach, and delivered without much regard to personal or party objects.

Lord Stanley commends himself strongly to our respect and even confidence by the evident pains he has taken to master every subject which he successively brings before us. We cannot but discern in his speeches ample evidence that he has judged it to be worth his while to acquire all requisite information on the topics he discusses, carefully to collate all the known facts which relate to them, and, uninfluenced by either prepossession or prejudice, to arrive at as close a view of the actual truth, as the means at his disposal, and the inevitable imperfection of human judgment, will allow. Other men are industrious, painstaking, elaborate—Disraeli for example—but there is this peculiar merit in Lord Stanley's exercise of those qualities, that he avails himself of them with a view to get at the right conclusion. To master a subject is, in his sense, to know whatever is to be known about it, that he may the more effectually put it within the grasp of his hearers; whilst, in the sense of many equally careful students, and more brilliant and captivating speakers, it is to know all the points of a subject with a view to make it subserve their own conclusions. Mr. Disraeli studies hard, and thinks much—but it is as an advocate—Lord Stanley does so likewise, but it is as a judge. The one feels that he is retained for a party, cares little as to what may be the ends he has to drive at—and is earnest only with that lawyer-like earnestness, which energetically strives to get a verdict, whether it be essentially right or wrong. The noble member for King's Lynn rises above party—is mainly anxious to elicit and lay hold of the real state of the case—and is serious, but always self-possessed, in proportion to the supposed importance of the case under his review.

As a matter of course, the severely judicial habit of Lord Stanley's mind restrains him from the expression of active sympathies, even if it does not to some extent incapacitate him for cherishing them. That which in a mere philosopher or judge would be regarded as a merit, in a practical statesman sinks into a defect. Lord Stanley's business in the position he occupies,



and much more in that for which he is clearly destined, is not merely to instruct and to convince men, but to sway them. Men of his rank, his political *prestige*, his intellectual power and attainments, and his commanding position and high expectations, are bound, we think, to aim not merely at moulding the thoughts of the age, but of governing its feelings. He can never do the latter by impersonalities, nor even the former, as he would do by a seasonable exhibition of sympathy. The minds of most people take their convictions more readily when somewhat heated—and, although this should be avoided where physical philosophy is concerned, it is a fact which must be recognised in political and moral philosophy. We do not believe that Lord Stanley is either unfeeling or cold—we do not believe that it is a matter of small concern to him, whether, for instance, the unity of the Italian kingdom is perfectly realised or ultimately defeated; or whether Hungary is oppressed by Austria, or succeeds in resisting that oppression; or whether Reform or the abolition of Church-rates be carried or lost; but his tone, at Lynn, on these subjects, was too much that of a man who looks upon them from without, who wishes justice to be done in every instance, but feels no deep personal interest in the event, whatever it may be—who calmly watches the conflict of opposing elements, estimates impartially their relative strength and their respective chances, but resolutely abstains from using his great influence to give an impulse to either side. We think this is a mistake. His speech to his constituents could hardly be improved as a review of the present condition of the political world—but its sobriety, we are convinced, would not have been less impressive, and its effect upon the nation would have been incalculably more powerful, if, in giving us that review, he had let us more confidently into the secret of his own feelings, and had suffered us to see that behind a clear and unbiassed judgment, there was, as we believe there is, a throbbing heart.

Subject to this deduction, we accept Lord Stanley's speech to his constituents with a deep and unusual sense of satisfaction. It raises in us the hope that when the septuagenarian and octogenarian rulers of the present day have passed off the stage, a younger race of statesmen will be ready to succeed them, with whom the dexterous shifts of party management will not be mistaken for the sagacity of real statesmanship—men who have a standard of political right and wrong, and who will do their best to bring up the public affairs of this country to its level—who think the means by which great ends are to be reached are as worthy of consideration as the ends themselves—who will scorn to pander to popular passions in order to win a popular verdict—and who will conduct the business of public administration less like a game of hazard and more like an onerous, honourable, and responsible trust, than we have, of late years, been accustomed to see. And when our rulers assume their fitting character, our constituencies will speedily resume their good sense and earnestness of feeling. Their demoralisation, we would fain believe, is but superficial and temporary. When truth, justice, and sound feeling make their appeal to them, they will throw off their indifference, and heartily respond.

#### THE PATRIOT AND THE POPE.

BARON RICASOLI rather grows upon our admiration and sympathy as his difficulties increase. He has not the diplomatic skill of the late Count Cavour, nor his comprehensive grasp of public affairs, nor his power of swaying the minds of those about him by the dash and swing of his own; but there is a courage and straightforwardness in his statesmanship, a manly openness and frankness in his diplomacy, and an incorruptible patriotism glowing in his soul, which commend themselves to all disinterested on-lookers as deserving of success, and which tend almost as powerfully as did Cavour's astuteness to baffle the secret plans of the Emperor Napoleon. It seems uncertain as yet how his policy will fare with the Italian Chambers during the short relit of the Session just re-opened—but whether he be found able to resist the Franco-Italian policy of Rattazzi or be compelled to retire before it, one thing is certain, that he has managed to put the Roman question in a much more commanding position before the world, and, by his outspoken boldness, has materially weakened the moral position of both Emperor and Pope.

On Wednesday last, Baron Ricasoli laid before the Chamber of Deputies at Turin two documents of importance, written and dispatched to their destination in August last, the publication of which has excited considerable sensation in Europe. The lengthier and more important of these papers is a letter addressed directly to the Pope—the shorter and less material one is a note

to Cardinal Antonelli, in which the former was enclosed, and in which Baron Ricasoli, the writer of both, requests the Churchman to use his influence with his master, in bringing under his consideration the claims of Italy as set forth in the letter addressed to his Holiness. The tone of both documents is one of profound respect—but the whole drift of the letter to the Pope is crushingly severe. What effect it had upon the Holy Father's temper we can only conjecture—but that, as yet, it has had none on his policy, subsequent events have too abundantly proved.

The Baron commences his memorial to the Pope, by reminding him of the brilliant hopes he had raised in the minds of the Italian people twelve years ago, and of their bitter disappointment when he, as the representative on earth of a God of peace and mercy, refused co-operation with his Italian children in their effort to free themselves from foreign domination. "Then," he says, "commenced between the Italian nation and the Apostolic See a fatal conflict which is but too active now, and which is equally prejudicial to both." But every contest must end either by the defeat or death of one of the combatants, or by their reconciliation. He asserts that the rights of nationality are imperishable—he assumes that the See of St. Peter, by virtue of a Divine promise, is imperishable also—and he concludes that as neither the one nor the other can disappear from the field of battle, they must be reconciled. The plan of reconciliation is what he ventures to submit. It is one, he says, which the Italian people would dare neither to ask nor to hope for, if, in order to obtain it, the Church would have to abandon one of its principles or rights. But the particular way in which the Church shall come in contact with the civil world is not one of these. It has differed at different times—when, for example, the Church was in the catacombs, under the Popedom of Gregory VII., and under that of Leo X.—it has known, while preserving the purity of its dogmas, how to accommodate itself to the necessities imposed by social transformations and the spirit of the age. The Italians, he argues, in recovering their rights as a nation, and forming a kingdom with free institutions, have attacked no principle of religious or civil order. Christianity contains no precept which would condemn their work. In entering on the paths which Providence has opened to them, they entertained no idea of failing towards religion or of injuring the Church. It was the encyclical of April 29, 1848, which first disclosed to them the conflict in the Pope's breast between his duties as a pontiff and his duties as a prince. They then hoped that some agreement might be effected between the two characters in the person of Pius IX., but being convinced by repeated and irrefragable proofs that this was impossible, they deemed it necessary that the prince should cede to the pontiff. The contradictions they observed into which the meeting of these two capacities in one and the same person involved the Apostolic See, embittered their minds, set them upon examining the origin of the princely power of the Pope, and into its necessity and usefulness to the Church, and, in neither case, did the examination result favourably to the pretensions of the Papacy. After looking at the warning Christ gave to His disciples against dreams of possession and domination, and considering the natural basis on which law and social order in Europe are now consolidated—the people of Italy felt they were entitled to ask, "What advantage can the Church find in the possession of a little kingdom, excepting to be thrown into the agitations, the contradictions, the embarrassments, of politics; to be distracted by the care of its mundane interests from the care of its celestial good; to be enslaved to the jealousies, cupidities, intrigues of the Powers of the earth?"

The inquiry thus forced upon the Italian people, Baron Ricasoli forewarns the Pope, is doing much to unsettle their religious sentiment. "The clergy are already divided—the flock is separated from its pastors. There are prelates, bishops and priests who openly refuse to take part in the war which is being waged from Rome against the kingdom of Italy—a much greater number loathe that war in secret." The consummation, if matters continue as they are, it is not difficult to foresee. "The multitude, little accustomed to subtle distinctions, may in the end be led to impute to religion that which is but the act of men who are its ministers, and to separate from that communion to which for eighteen centuries the Italians have had the glory and happiness to belong." Commending these considerations to the mind of his Holiness, and urging them with great power upon his conscience, he concludes by submitting articles for the acceptance of the Pope, by acquiescing in which he and Italy may be once more reconciled. They assure to the Apostolic See all honour, dignity, freedom, and maintenance necessary to it as a spiritual power, and they leave it divested of all temporal posses-

sions and authority claimed for it as an earthly sovereignty.

The missive of which we have given the foregoing condensed account must have made the ears of the Holy Father tingle. It is long since he listened to such sturdy and unwelcome truths. And the worst of it is that the Roman Court could not suppress it by their silence. There it is before the whole civilised world, unanswered and probably unanswerable. There it is specially before the Italian people. It will do its work. It will set thought a-going. It will suggest many a doubt. It will prompt to many an investigation. Which will contribute most largely to the ultimate freedom of Italy, the patriot or the Pope—the one by his simple honesty, the other by his senile obstinacy, it is impossible to predict with certainty—but we may be sure of this, that both will operate—both will make converts—both will tend to accelerate the day when the scales will fall from the eyes of a priest-ridden people, and when the Bishop of Rome shall cease to be regarded as God's vicegerent on earth. We whose peace, whose freedom, whose comforts, the obstructive policy of the Pope cannot in the least affect, may be sometimes tempted to desire that he should be blindly immovable to the last; but the Italian people, whose interests are sorely wasted by the Holy Father's persistence in wrong, and who cannot, as we do, foresee the good which is eventually to come of it, cannot be expected to sympathise with, or even to understand, any such desire. We are mistaken, however, if experience should not, in the end, conduct them to conclusions from which in the beginning of their struggle they would have recoiled in affright, and which, even in the midst of their present agony, they would rejoice in being able to evade.

#### THE OPENING OF INDIA.

GREAT reforms, however tardy, are always welcome. It is three years since the East India Company gave up the ghost, and a hundred and fifty millions of the population of Hindostan became formally the subjects of Queen Victoria, but it is only now that the soil of India has ceased to be a huge State monopoly. It has required successive famines and the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives to induce the Indian Government to relax a claim which has been the great obstacle to the prosperity of our Eastern empire. The two decrees of Lord Canning—the one permitting the sale of waste lands, the other the redemption of the land-tax—will reveal the riches of India and are the beginning of a social revolution such as the world has rarely witnessed.

It has been demonstrated, repeatedly and in every variety of form, by the Indian Reform Society that the system of land tenure is an insurmountable obstacle to the proper cultivation of the soil and the welfare of the population. The state is the only land owner in India. No one, whether native or European, has had an incontestable right to the land he cultivates. The three acres upon which stands the Serampore college are the only *bona fide* freehold throughout that vast territory, and that was acquired by virtue of a treaty with Denmark. To secure the land-tax—the basis of the revenue—has been the one absorbing care of the Government of India, to which every consideration for the interests of the people has been sacrificed. Zemindars and cultivators were only tenants-at-will. If a failure of the crops disabled them from paying the quit rent, the estate or holding was at the mercy of the Government, who could and did, in multitudes of cases, sweep away both landlord and tenant and sell the property. This inexorable law has applied equally to the Hindoo and European occupant of the soil. Though it has been the great obstacle to agriculture, though it has prevented the employment of capital in improvements, and has been the chief hindrance to colonisation, the theory that the Government is the absolute lord of the soil has remained in operation up to the present year. British capitalists have turned away from such an uncertain investment. Lancashire millowners have given up in despair the project of spending money to cultivate cotton on Indian holdings, to which they could never have an indefeasible title. At length, however, the Governor-General, prompted no doubt by Indian authorities at home, has, by a stroke of the pen, broken down, if not abolished, the State monopoly. The right is conceded to redeem the land-tax at twenty years' purchase "in any one district to such a number of estates as shall, in their aggregate assessment, not exceed ten per cent. of the total land-tax of the Collectorate, or corresponding fiscal division of the country." As it is now possible to obtain a right to property in the soil, and an absolute title on the redemption of the land tax, a new race of independent landowners and cultivators may be expected to spring up, and European capital may flow into



India, to be applied to the growth of cotton, tea, and coffee, with the certainty that an adequate return will be forthcoming. Lord Canning has applied a key to unlock the resources of our Indian empire.

The second great reform announced by the Governor-General is a measure permitting the sale of waste lands in fee simple for 5s. an acre. This measure, simple as it is, is the opening of a new world to European enterprise. A very large proportion of the land of India, if not the largest, is in a state of absolute waste. Even the surface of that which is under cultivation is scarcely more than scratched—so inexhaustible is the fertility of the soil. The value of this boon may be gathered from the following description, in the *Spectator*, of the extent of uncultivated land:—

All over India the Government possesses vast tracts of land which have never been peopled, or from which the wave of population, the traces of which are still left, has from some cause receded. All the mountains, to begin with, belong to them, and the lakes, and the forests of heavy timber. Almost all Assam, a province just twice the size of England, nearly half Chittagong, a third of Arracan, nine-tenths of Moulmein, nearly the whole of Pegu, great part of Cachar, Sylhet, Tipperah, the slopes of the Himalayas, which extend three thousand miles in an unbroken circle, about a third of Nagpore, all the Gond country and Bheel country,—territories, in short, equal to kingdoms, belong to them, not only as rulers but as proprietors, and are as yet without inhabitants. They have inherited not only the general rights of the Mogul which gave them the mountains and the rivers, but the estates of a hundred princes, lands like the Nerbudda banks, with their quarries of snow-white marble, and the Malabar forests, with their million acres of teak.

Lord Canning, however, persuaded no doubt by old Indian prejudices, confers this boon with some distrust. Each separate purchase is limited to 3,000 acres, with the probable aim of preventing the growth of a new class of large European landowners, who would in time undermine the monopoly of the Covenanted Services. Though large enough for an individual, the limit of 3,000 acres will prove an obstacle to the cultivation of the soil by joint-stock companies, although we may presume that the Indian Government will not be unwilling to give facilities for such combined plans for developing the riches of the soil.

But as it is, the two decrees open a new and boundless field for the redundant capital of this country. The large quantity of cotton which the stimulus of high prices has already drawn from India, under existing disadvantages, is but a foretaste of what might be accomplished with the land monopoly broken down, and the influx of European capital to stimulate native industry. In India, such is the variety of climate and fertility of the soil, almost every valuable product may be grown, and there is that great desideratum—abundant labour to carry on cultivation. Under the new régime established by Lord Canning we may hope to draw vast and ever-increasing supplies of cotton, tea, and coffee from our Eastern Empire, and to find it, beyond compare, the best market for our manufactures.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE.

A numerous and influential meeting of the friends of voluntary education was commenced at eleven o'clock this morning at the London Coffee House, to discuss the present aspects of the question. Samuel Morley, Esq., was called to the chair. We hope to furnish a report of the meeting in our next number. Meanwhile we have great pleasure in giving the following admirable paper read by the Rev. J. H. Hinton:—

#### THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

The question of popular education in England, always one of the great questions of the age, presents at this moment a phase of singular interest and importance. In 1839, the Government began to interfere in it; and, like a man who had been long asleep, and was then but half awake, with very confused notions of what it meant to do, brought its great power into action. For twenty years it has gone on, in a continually enlarging sphere, but still with indefinite views, until it has worked itself into a condition for the expressive indication of which I know no term so well fitted as one which I may be permitted, perhaps, to import into the English language for the occasion—I mean the American word, *a fix*; a position in which it can go neither forward nor backward, nor, indeed, can it stand still—the whole affair being imminently threatened with what is familiarly called a *breakdown*. So great has been the embarrassment that at length a royal commission has been appointed to inquire at once into its extent, its causes, and its cure; and under the guidance of the voluminous report of this commission, with aid from collateral sources, we may, not without interest and advantage, take a survey of the *mélée*.

The first of the heads under which I shall arrange the few things I have to say on this subject, I shall denominate

#### THE PRACTICAL BLUNDER.

For it really is admitted at last, by the highest authorities, that the entire Governmental education scheme—claiming and granting for it the praise both of good intention and of partial good effect—has been PRACTICALLY a blunder. And the working mischiefs which have most prominently developed themselves in the operation of it are these—

1. The first is *excessive centralisation*. Centralisation

of public business within certain limits, may no doubt be of advantage, but the Education Office may be said to have been in this respect inordinately greedy. It has entered into the details of school management, not in one or in a few schools merely, nor in the schools of a single district, but in more than seven thousand schools, and these dispersed over the whole country. This, of course, involves the consideration of multitudinous applications and appeals, together with the making of almost innumerable money grants, for various objects, and many of them in small amounts; and as every particular application must come before the office, occasion is given for a mass of intricate correspondence and laborious details almost incredible. Already the Education Office is said to comprehend more clerks than that of the Home Secretary of State; and an extension of it to the whole country would require an organisation like that of a great revenue office, or of the Post-office. Mr. Lingens, the highest authority on such a subject, expresses his conviction that, under any such attempt, the system "would break down at its centre." This result, if it might not easily have been foreseen, is at least sufficiently intelligible now it has been brought about. It was as absurd to give to a single office the management in detail of all the schools of the country, as it would have been to have given to a single office the management in detail of all the parochial affairs of the kingdom. The mountain torrent, notwithstanding its first triumphant progress, has at length choked up its own channel by its copious *débâcle*, and is on the eve of forcing for itself a new vent, at the hazard of no one can tell what desolation.

2. The second practical mischief of the present educational system may be designated by the term *Privy-Councilism*. Let it not be feared that I am about to speak disrespectfully of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The Right Honourable Lords and Commoners who compose it are not only worthy personally of the highest respect, but are admirably adapted for certain high purposes of State; it may be questioned, however, without offence, whether they are suited to the detailed labours of the Education Committee.

Nor is it anything but a vain imagination to suppose that they discharge them. "If the truth is told," says the Edinburgh Reviewer, "the connexion of the Committee of Education with the Privy Council is purely nominal and imaginary." Never, but for the consideration of some general minute is the Committee summoned; all the details are managed by the secretary and the clerks, whose industrious toil is dignified by the courtly appellation attached to the office which they substantially constitute. Whether, under the peculiar circumstances of 1839, it was advantageous that the authority of the Privy Council should be put forward, is a question which I will not raise; but there was certainly wisdom in the declaration then made by Lord Lansdowne, that "the arrangement was of a temporary nature, liable to be modified at pleasure, and revised at any moment." How long has the "moment" when such revision should have taken place passed away! Yet so inveterate is the mania which I have ventured to call Privy-Councilism in some quarters, that even the Royal Commissioners recommend the transfer to it of the powers, much enlarged, of the Charity Commissioners! Much rather would I, along with the Edinburgh reviewer, transfer to the Charity Commissioners the powers of the Education Committee.

3. A third practical mischief which has developed itself in the present educational system is *continuity*. The amount of money asked for in the first instance, indeed, was small—the insignificant sum of 30,000*l.*; but, after successive augmentations, it has reached to nearly a million sterling *per annum*, and threatens to double, if not, according to some authorities, to quintuple, that sum. This may be said to be giving away public money with a vengeance, and the prospect of it has made even members of Parliament and members of the Administration start, as at an apparition. It is well said by Mr. Lingens in his evidence, that this is a much greater cost "than Parliament or the country would be willing in the long run to agree to." The taxes are assuredly wrung out of too many hard earnings and scanty livelihoods in England to be squandered after this fashion on pretty Gothic school-rooms and highly-trained teachers—it might perhaps be said on auxiliary churches and nascent clergymen.

4. The last of the practical mischiefs of the present educational system which I shall indicate, and by far the most important of them, is its *inefficiency*. This is now admitted on all hands, and is brought out in a strong light by the Commissioners in their Report, that in the State-aided schools the rudiments of education are not generally acquired—only one in four of the children being, when they leave school, even tolerably proficient in reading, writing, and plain arithmetic. Mr. Norris, *solus* as 1859-60, gives the following opinion:—"That three out of four children leave school with only such a smattering of education as they may have picked up in the lower classes;" and "that we are successfully educating one in eight of the class of children for which the schools were intended." The facts by the adduction of which this startling and dauntless allegation is proved are altogether astounding, and, but for the authority on which they are given, would be incredible. Had such a system cost the country but a tithe of its actual expense, or cost it nothing, it would be high time to amend it; but to find such a result achieved at so vast a cost, and by so elaborate a machinery, is beyond measure humiliating. Certainly something is wrong—probably much; and, at any rate, there must be a change.

The necessity of a change being admitted—being, in fact, demonstrated beyond the power of dispute—a question may be raised as to the choice of one out of two modes of accomplishing it. It may be effected, either by modifying practical details or by altering the essential principle. The Commissioners have recommended the former method, and the Committee of Coun-

\* The Privy Council is essentially a deliberate, and in part a judicial, body; whose duty it is to advise the Sovereign, more especially in the exercise of the prerogatives of the Crown. It is a great office of State; its President is the second layman in the order of precedence, and always a statesman of high rank, both social and political; it has (with slight exceptions) no inherent executive or administrative functions, duties, or powers; but it serves principally to give to the measures of the executive departments the form and authority of acts of the Sovereign. Clearly an office of this character, and thus constituted, had no connexion whatever with the business of popular education; and the more the Education Committee became surcharged with administrative details, the less fit were the Lords of the Privy Council to deal with them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

cil, without adopting the recommendations of the Commissioners, have, in their new Minute, proposed one of a similar kind. It is not my intention in this paper to go into the examination of either of these methods; I observe only, that the objections which are adduced against both of them tend to produce or confirm an impression that they only touch the surface of the sore, and do not probe the wound to its real depths. The present strikes me as an occasion on which there may, and should, and must, be raised the question of, secondly,

#### THE ABSTRACT PRINCIPLE.

I take this opportunity, then, of re-asserting a principle which I have uniformly held, and on every opportunity have repeated, that, with a single exception, the education of the people is not the duty of the State. The single exception which I mean to allow it will be better I should specify when I have stated the ground on which my affirmation rests.

The ground, then, on which I affirm that, speaking generally, the education of the people is not the duty of the State, is that the State is ousted by another party who is already charged with it. There is a party, whose existence and claims are long antecedent and far prior to those of the State, whose right and duty it is to educate a child. It is the parent. Now one and the same duty cannot belong at the same time to two incompatible parties. If it be the duty of a parent to educate a child, it cannot at the same time be the duty of the State to do so, any more than it can be the duty of the State to assume any other parental function, or obligation. To this general position I admit, as I have already intimated, one, and only one exception. This occurs when, through some peculiar cause, such as destitution or crime, the duty of a parent is not done, and thus a case is created in which the State, to prevent the entire abandonment of a child, must stand *in loco parentis*, and act a parent's part. As in this case parental functions generally are assumed by the State, I am quite willing that the function of education should also be assumed; but I must insist on stopping here. Whenever the State stands *in loco parentis* let it do, as far as it can, all a parent's duty, education included; when it does not, let it leave all a parent's duties, education included, alone.

I cannot but profess my conviction that this argument disposes entirely and conclusively of the question as to the duty of the State to educate the people. Regarding the matter from a different point of view, however, it may be affirmed, that the assertion that it is the duty of the State to educate the people is far too large to be by any possibility true. In strictness, this means that it is the duty of the State to educate *all* the people, the higher as well as the lower portion of them—a sense in which the proposition is not only inadmissible, but ridiculous. One would like to see the Education Committee meddling with schools for the sons and daughters of lords and gentlemen! Quite as inadmissible, and scarcely less ridiculous, would the proposition be if applied to the middle classes, or even to such part of the lower classes as give a proper and healthy attention to the education of their children. All that can possibly be maintained of it is the mere fragmentary truth, that it is the duty of the State to educate children who are, through peculiar causes, uneducated; a proposition identical with that which I have already laid down.

The question of the duty of a State in relation to education being thus disposed of, nothing remains but a question of expediency. Many parents are less attentive to the education of their children than they ought to be; many do not give their children so good an education as they should; while many cannot give them so good an education as they would; and from these facts it is inferred that it will be advantageous to the community for the State to interpose. Now, I admit the facts, but I totally deny the inference.

In the first place, I cannot allow that a question of duty, or (which is the same thing) of right, should be determined by arguments of expediency. Duty is a matter primary and absolute, and it must not be interfered with by considerations of advantage. Even supposing it to be true that the State would educate a child better than the parent does, the obligation lying on the parent ought not to be either made void or relaxed.

In the next place, however, I cannot admit that education by the State will be found on the whole more expedient than education by the parent. Social and relative obligations have been instituted in Divine wisdom, as well as by Divine authority, and there can be no doubt that God has placed the education of a child in the fittest hands, and that it is best for the attainment of the object that the obligation should lie upon him with all its weight. Now in every degree in which this duty is assumed by another party the direct obligation on the parent is relaxed, and the arrangement of Divine wisdom and beneficence is interfered with, and perhaps annulled. It is not needful for me to say that the vast, and costly, and elaborate machinery of State Education can do, or has done, no good; it is enough—and, in my opinion, it is unquestionably just—to say that its good has many and serious drawbacks, and while it does good in one direction it does harm in another, and that, on the whole, it does more harm than good.

Let the question be tried by a comparison. Let it be supposed that it is said by the State to parents among the poorer classes, "You do not give your children such nice food as we should like to see them eat, nor such comfortable clothing as we should like to see them wear; allow us to do it for you." What would be the effect of such a system? The children would, of course, be better clad and better fed; but the family as a whole would be seriously injured. The parents would primarily be affected. The sense of parental obligation, the stimulus to parental industry and self-denial, the warmth of parental affection, would all be diminished; while, in the end, the children could not but in many ways suffer from such a deterioration of parental character. I do not know that such a system ever has been adopted; but I am sure that, if it were ever adopted, its practical results would soon lead to its relinquishment. And why should it be otherwise in the matter of education? I may ask, indeed, is it not to a great extent the same?

I cannot suppress my own deep conviction that the arrangements of domestic life are better as God made them, than as man would amend them; and that, if in any respect foolish or feeble, in this, as in another and a still more important case, "the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger



than men." And I should be unfeignedly happy if the present season of embarrassment and change should be made use of as an opportunity of reconsidering the fundamental principle on which Government interference with education is based. It can scarcely be a misinterpretation of the New Minute to regard it as adapted, whether wittingly or not, to prepare the way for such an issue; while there are, happily, indications not equivocal that a large and important portion of the public mind is tending in the same direction. Very noticeable in this latter respect is the language of Lord Shaftesbury, at the last annual meeting of the Home and Colonial School Society,\* and that of a recent article in the "British Quarterly Review;"† while a higher authority than either of these, Mr. Trevelyan, in his paper addressed to the secretary of the Education Commission, pleads strenuously for the gradual reduction, and the entire extinction within ten years, of "the grants expended in aid of the teaching powers." And to this may be added, as the most hopeful sign of all, that an important moiety, although a minority, of the Commissioners themselves declare their conviction, "that, in a country situated politically and socially as England is, Government has, ordinarily speaking, no educational duties, except towards those whom destitution, vagrancy, or crime, casts upon its hands."

On the best means of accomplishing the transfer of the education movement from external to internal power opinions may not unnaturally differ; but oneness of object is a great point gained, and further unity of views may follow. For my own part, I quote with entire concurrence the following admirable passage from the "Educator."—

"What is needed to educate the nation, is not large and constantly augmenting grants from the public treasury, nor a complicated system of official management, by means of which we may merge our individual responsibility into that of civil government, and seek to perform our duty to our neighbour by a sort of public proxy. To accomplish what is desired we must create a sound, enlightened public opinion—a public opinion which shall make parents feel that to neglect the education of their children is as much a shame and a sin as to neglect to feed and clothe them; and that they can by no other means so easily promote their well-being as by the performance of this duty—a public opinion that shall leave the parent perfectly free to choose the best school in his locality, uncontrolled in a matter so nearly related to his interests by squire and priest, and no longer influenced to sacrifice his own interests, the welfare of his child, and the good of society, by the paltry bribe of a morsel of bread or the gift of a garment—a public opinion that shall lift up the working-classes to a condition of moral independence, and make them feel in reference alike to religion and education, 'We must obey God rather than man.' We want a public opinion that shall impress upon the employers of labour their vast responsibilities, create in them a new and living interest in those whose moral and intellectual condition is intimately related to their own prosperity, and lead them to co-operate freely with them in all efforts for the true elevation of themselves and offspring—a condition of society essential to the perpetuity of our national greatness. We want a public opinion that shall enlist in this noble work the thought, the time, and the pecuniary help of all who, on the grounds of benevolence, patriotism, and religion can forward it, and who, working not for, but with, the large body of our fellow-countrymen engaged in industrial pursuits, will not only spread intelligence, but bind together the various elements of society, and, in a sense more important than words can express, maintain our ancient 'precedence and teach the nations how to live.'"

That we lack the power of creating such a public opinion, no one who has watched the generation and progress of this social power for the last thirty years can for a moment doubt. Oh! had but as much pains been expended on inducing parents to do their educational duty, as has been worse than wasted in the cowardly process of doing it for them, we should assuredly have seen a far more valuable result.

A subject of great importance was brought by the Commissioners within the range of their inquiry, when they took account of—what I shall name as the third head of the present paper.—

#### EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

That these are in England numerous, wealthy, and miserably mismanaged, is well known; and public opinion has been so long and so loudly expressed in favour of their better application, that the subject presses itself on the consideration of Parliament, and may be expected before long to occupy its gravest consideration. It is in reality a part of the Education Question as it now stands.

In the absence of means of precise information, the annual income of educational charities, and of charities available for educational purposes, in England and Wales, may be approximately set down at half a million sterling. The following is a summary view of the condition of the educational charities, as presented in evidence to the Commissioners:—

"They are not turned to good account at present. They are in an inefficient and languid state, while their results are altogether inadequate to the pecuniary means of the foundations. Of this the Assistant Commissioners obtained numerous proofs. Dr. Hodgson found them to be far from satisfactory, and characterised by a general dulness and want of life. Mr. Fraser was told by a high authority, that 'the greatest benefactor to Herefordshire would be the man who should sweep away all its endowments, and cut down all its apple-trees—the one pauperise, the other brutalise, the population.' While Mr. Fraser himself found some of the schools to be in a healthy condition, he heard many others spoken of, 'not only as being utterly ineffective for the purposes of education, but as, by their mere existence, by the

very name given of the most inadequate endowment, repressing all local liberality and energy, and so standing in the way of any improvement.' The same gentleman speaks of the buildings connected with these schools as often ruinous and inconvenient, their fittings as clumsy and antiquated, and their teachers as rarely having been trained. Mr. Hare found the endowed schools at Hull, Yarmouth, and Ipswich in a rather better state. Mr. Hedley also reports favourably of some in the fen districts, in Dudley and the Potteries. Mr. Coode, while praising Owen's Charity at Newcastle-under-Lyme, says of the other endowed schools, that the teaching of them is conducted 'without energy or much method; the schools are, with few exceptions, scenes of disorder and indiscipline; the chief quality developed in the children is a habit of servility, enforced under the name of respect for their benefactors and superiors.' Mr. Foster found that in the unions of Weardale, Penrith, and Wigton, the endowed schools formed the 'leading educational feature.' He describes them in the most emphatic language. The teachers are 'the halt, the maimed, the drunken, and even the idiotic.' 'In almost every case we found more than half the children idle, and all of them dirty, disorderly, and unhappy-looking.' The moral infirmities of some of the teachers seem to be much less deplored than the physical and intellectual deficiencies of others. Drunkenness is the prevailing evil. I was credibly informed, that in some schools it is quite usual, especially on Monday mornings, for the boys on their arrival to inquire what state the master is in, or to assemble in the school-room, and if he fails presently to appear, they return home throwing up their caps and shouting for joy, 'The master is on, and there are holidays for the week!'

"The Bishop of Carlisle remarked to Mr. Foster that 'the endowed schools are the curse of his diocese,' the dean and several other clergymen agreeing. Mr. Winder and Mr. Cumin report more favourably; and Mr. Jenkins speaks of the good management of some of the endowed schools of Wales; but his opinion of the majority of these institutions is unfavourable. 'With a very few such exceptions, the endowed schools for the poor in this district are in so inefficient a state, that it is scarcely too strong to apply to it the term disgraceful. They are so many examples of neglect of trust, and often of perversion of objects. The masters are appointed with no regard to qualifications for the duties they have to render, and, as a general rule, were found to be unfitted, in every sense of the term, for the situations they held. Among the most incompetent masters, whose schools I had occasion to visit in North Wales, none were more incompetent than some of those I met at the head of endowed schools.'

Particular illustrations heighten the aggravation of this case. Schools are mentioned that were in a deplorable condition; while the trustees of one large charity—known as Madame Bevan's—supporting between thirty and forty schools, employ masters that are 'often little above the farm labourers in point of attainments.'

The general evidence taken by the Commissioners as to the condition of the educational charities is of the same character. Their influence on education is described, almost without exception, as unfavourable. In the language of these witnesses, they are 'the greatest obstacles to advance or improvement in education;' 'there are scarcely any that are not 'more or less abused;'† they are 'worse than any others;'‡ 'they are, generally speaking, unmitigated evils.'§

The administration and influence of charities not specifically educational is still worse than this.

Not to detain you further with facts or testimony in relation to this matter, and assuming that these charitable funds will, in the end, be appropriated in some mode to the promotion of popular education, I take this opportunity of saying a word or two respecting the principle on which such an appropriation should be made. It will be quite natural and characteristic for the conductors of schools connected with the Church of England to anticipate, and grasp at, such a windfall as exclusively their own. It is to be recollected, however, that educational charities are not, as such, ecclesiastical charities; and it may surely be required that they should not be appropriated under the influence of ecclesiastical predilections. In such a matter, the question of Churchman and Nonconformist should have no place, but all should be treated on a footing of religious equality. Let me not be told that the time for saying this is not come. I affirm, on the contrary, that the time is come. When plans are actually formed it may be too late. Let our Statesmen see that the entire body of Nonconformists takes its attitude at once, and demands, and will expect, a proportionate share of all the advantages to be derived from the better administration of educational endowments.

I do not know that I can more suitably conclude these cursory remarks, than by briefly indicating, fourthly, the

#### SENTIMENTS PROPER TO NONCONFORMISTS

at the present crisis.

It would scarcely be unnatural if a certain kind and measure of congratulation were felt by Nonconformists at the present position of the Education question. Such an emotion, indeed, should be, and I doubt not will be, suppressed by Christian feeling, in so far as it might arise either from a complacency in our own foresight, or from our perception of the embarrassment of others; but I do not know that it would be wrong, if it should take the form of gratitude for the wisdom given to us—to some of us, at least—to eschew, amidst all fascinations and difficulties, the acceptance of educational grants from the State, and to adhere inflexibly to schools on the voluntary principle. We have, indeed, been laughed at for our so-called folly, and, by reason of it our schools have been subjected to an unequal, and, in some cases, to a damaging competition; but no grand practical blunder has been committed by us, nor is our machinery clogged by its own expansion, or found incapable of unlimited extension. So far as experience supplies us with any testimony, we are not wrong in our leading principle, but right, and we have not to retrace our steps, but to go forward. The same, but more of it—that is all we want.

And we must have it. O! it would be a shame to us, if such a confession of mistake and embarrassment on the part of State-educationists were not at once to establish our convictions, and to animate our zeal. Already is there evident on their side an important

\* Rev. G. Marshall. † Dr. Villiers, late Bishop of Durham.  
‡ Hon and Rev. S. Best. § The Dean of Carlisle.

approach to our principle, and the change which has thus commenced bids fair to land them in an entire adoption of it. Of all seasons, this is not the time for our courage to fail, or our efforts to be relaxed. It may fairly be deemed that the hardest part of our task is over; and if we have found sternness enough to contend resolutely with difficulties in their most appalling aspect, it will be doubly discreditable to us to flag when the rugged path is becoming smooth, and the heavens are beginning to smile. The Education Committee, indeed, are about to try another combination of elaborate machinery; but already is the proposition saluted by the maddened and despairing cries of the protected class which their past folly has created, and little doubt can be entertained but, in the end, it will prove to be as genuine, if not as grave, a blunder as the first. Already a high authority—Sir James Kay Shuttleworth—denounces it as 'an abrupt revolutionary change,' and proclaims that it 'is destined to fail.' I believe the malady of the State-education system to be one that quackery cannot cure; soundness of health is to be found only in a system of education on the voluntary principle. The difference between the two is nothing less than the difference between life and mechanism—the man and the automaton.

Voluntary educationists! what stronger inducements can be wanting to stimulate us to augmented activity? Shall not our central institutions and our training schools be further than ever removed from pecuniary difficulty? Shall not the complete independence of our schools, in all localities, be more amply provided for? Shall not the still necessitous districts be regarded with an eye of warm and practical compassion? In a word, shall not the critical position at which we have arrived be to us a starting-point for fresh exertion, and for exertion on a scale of enlarged liberality, since it will assuredly be crowned with enlarged success?

#### THE REV. N. WOODARD AND HIS MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS.

A meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, at Oxford, on Friday, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of cheap public schools for the lower middle-classes. The special object of the meeting was to further the Rev. N. Woodard's proposal for erecting school-buildings at Balcombe, Sussex, for 1,000 boys of the lower middle-classes, who are to be received at a payment of only thirteen guineas a year for board and education. The school is, at present, carried on at Shoreham, and is connected with the general scheme of which St. Nicolas College, Lancing, and the College at Hurstpierpoint, are also parts.

The Rev. Dr. JEUNE, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided at the meeting. After earnestly advocating Mr. Woodard's educational plans he (the Vice-Chancellor) said:—

A few moments before entering the room he had been asked to permit the circulation in his college of the paper which he held in his hand. His reply was that he could not permit its circulation in his college, where it could not be refuted, but that he would bring it himself before that meeting. (Cheers.) The paper stated that the attention of members of the University and others about to attend that meeting was called to the following facts:—"1. Confession is encouraged among the boys at these schools. Many influential clergy in the neighbourhood withhold their support from the schools on this account. 2. Crucifixes are distributed among the boys on leaving the schools. The following statement can be supported on oath:—'Some three years since a young friend of mine, who was being educated at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, lodged in my house during an illness. He wore a crucifix, some four inches in length, made of silver, and suspended by a ribbon round his neck. He declared that he, in common with his companions, had it given him at the above-mentioned College.' (The reading of this document provoked considerable merriment.) The able projector of that scheme of education was now before them, and would probably scorn to answer that handbill; but in that case, assuredly, silence, in opposition to the usual proverb, would imply the most emphatic dissent.

After referring to the fact that the Bishop of Chichester, who had taken the school under his own superintendence, was also present, the Vice-Chancellor concluded by calling on Mr. Gladstone to address the meeting.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, affirming the necessity of establishing public schools for the lower middle classes. After some preliminary remarks, eulogistic of the scheme of Mr. Woodard, as established and in action at Hurstpierpoint and Shoreham, the right hon. gentleman referred at some length to the rapid progress recently made in general intelligence by the great bulk of the lowest classes of the population, and taking a less satisfactory view of the advance in knowledge made by the lower middle class, he pointed out the danger they ran of being outstripped in the race of intellectual progress, and dwelt upon the necessity for increased exertion on their part if they intend to maintain their position of relative equality with the rest of their countrymen. Education amongst all classes, he contended, should grow up in connection with freedom, which is an essential constituent of human virtue. He strenuously urged the importance of keeping the practical work of education in the hands of the clergy, and under episcopal supervision, closing with a glowing eulogy on the bishop of the diocese. The right hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The Bishop of ROCHESTER briefly seconded the resolution, which was then carried unanimously.

The Bishop of CHICHESTER moved a resolution affirming that St. Nicolas College is worthy of public support.

The resolution was seconded by Sir W. HEATHCOTE, M.P., and unanimously carried.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the third resolution, which pledged the meeting to support the scheme for

\* I have had from the beginning misgivings with regard to the Committee of a Privy Council. I have never felt entire confidence in them; I have, in fact, never applied to them myself for assistance, nor am I disposed to accept at their hands one farthing in the shape of assistance.

† In these pages it has always been maintained that the most desirable state of things for our country would be, that the country should take this work (of education) wholly upon themselves, that the Government should have nothing to do with it. . . . We think that popular education has now acquired such a position amongst us, that the Government might safely leave it for the future to the community; and we should be glad to see the grants from Government for this purpose, which have increased so largely in years past, diminished in the same ratio in the years to come.



a school-building at Balcombe. In the course of his speech he said:—

I must touch for a moment that unpleasant thing to handle, the placard to which you have referred, and which I noticed that you held, Sir, as you read it, with the very tip of your finger. (A laugh.) . . . There was a serpent in Paradise, and we have found that there is a snake in the grass at Hurstpierpoint. (Laughter and cheers.) But the placard is headed with a word which takes much with some people. In very large letters, Sir, there is "facts." To those who remember what the late Mr. Canning said about "facts," perhaps it is not altogether so convincing; for he declared that there is nothing in the world so fallacious as facts, except figures. (Laughter.) But let us suppose for a moment that these are really facts. . . . Then let the honest men in Oxford come forward, with their love of truth and their affection for our Protestant Church, and these suspected malignants, with their dark practices, will be foiled in their evil designs. (Cheers.)

The third resolution having been seconded by Lord R. Cecil, and supported by the Mayor of OXFORD, was carried unanimously.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, moved by Archdeacon DENISON, and seconded by Mr. HUBBARD, M.P.

#### THE LEEDS REFORM CONFERENCE.

The following are the resolutions in full adopted by the Conference on the second day, Nov. 19th, the substance of which was stated in our last:—

1. That the Conference regards the present state of the representation of the people as a gross injustice to the working classes, who are almost entirely excluded from the franchise, and who are, therefore, without any constitutional protection for their labour, their property, their liberties, or their families.

2. That the members of this Conference, whilst differing considerably amongst themselves, as to the degree to which the franchise ought to be extended, are unanimous in declaring that they and those whom they represent are deeply dissatisfied with the existing state of the representation, and they claim such an extension of the franchise in counties and boroughs as will give to the working classes a fair, honest, and effectual representation in the Comm. House of Parliament, as well as the protection of the voter by the ballot, and a distribution of the right of returning members to Parliament more in accordance with population and property.

3. That regarding the union of all classes of real reformers as essential to the attainment of any great amendment of the representation, they recommend the formation of Reform Associations on a broad basis, with a view of bringing to bear a powerful influence on the Government and on Parliament by means of public meetings, petitions, memorials, deputations, and all other constitutional means, including action on the registration and at elections.

4. That the Conference, whilst recommending petitions to Parliament from every town, village, and workshop, would not attempt to prescribe the kind of reform to be asked for, but would leave each body of petitioners to the exercise of its own judgment, at the same time advising that a friendly support should be given to every honest measure which may be proposed for the extension of the suffrage to the working classes, as well as the protection of the voter by ballot, and for a more equitable distribution of seats.

5. That a meeting of delegates be held in London soon after the commencement of the next session of Parliament to confer with each other and with their friends in Parliament, and to decide on the measure to be presented to the House of Commons.

The remaining resolutions nominated a committee for arranging about the conference to be called in London, and expressed regret at the abandonment of reform by her Majesty's Government.

A proposal to adopt manhood suffrage as the basis of the movement was debated at great length and ultimately withdrawn.

At the above meeting the following letter was read by Mr. Finnie, from Mr. Miall:—

The First, Upper Norwood, Nov. 16.  
Sir,—I am afraid I shall have to plead guilty to the charge of paying but too little attention to the dates fixed upon for the Reform Conference at Leeds. I saw by your note of invitation that it was to be held "next week," but knowing that it would be impossible for me to be present, I did not notice the details announced in the programme on which that note was written, until too late for my reply to reach you on the 18th. I beg most heartily to apologise for this mishap.

I need hardly assure you of my earnest wishes that the conference may prove the means of re-awakening a reform feeling in the popular mind. Till we have an infusion of fresh blood into the constituent body, no great good can be expected from Parliament. But I freely confess my conviction that until the people of this country are un-Palmerstonised I do not anticipate there will be any great earnestness on the question so far as they are concerned. When a whole country gives itself up to "a strong delusion," under the influence of which they can almost complacently throw away millions sterling upon armaments of all kinds, not excepting fortifications, at the mere bidding of a popular, because plucky, premier, I am sometimes tempted to suspect that even a large Parliamentary reform will hardly go deep enough to cure the evil, and that the first and most important change required is a change in the sentiments, tastes, and, if I may say so, tone of the people. Since the outburst of the Russian war, political demoralisation has been both wider in its sweep and more rapid in its action, than in any like period of our modern history, and the principles which once had our reverence we now see daily treated with scorn without any deep feeling of indignation. The present is an interval of almost universal political scepticism—all our old faiths have been laughed, or jockeyed, or ridiculed out of us—and, accordingly, we are in earnest about nothing. No doubt the mood is but a transient one—trouble will soon alter it—but whilst it lasts, I fear that no great and lasting success can be achieved.

Believing this, however, I feel satisfied that you do right in bringing together the friends of Reform, and giving them the opportunity of conferring with each other. It will assist to keep the fire alive to better times, and, if it does not immediately succeed, will contribute important materials towards some future, and, I would fain believe, not very distant success. I am truly sorry that I cannot possibly arrange to be with you.—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours very respectfully,  
EDW. MIALL.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting, in connexion with the conference, was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday night week. There were upwards of 2,000 persons present. Mr. E. Baines, M.P., occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Mr. T. Barnes, M.P.; Mr. S. Pope, Mr. R. Cooper, Mr. E. Hobson, Mr. W. Chadwick, Mr. James Heywood, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Wright Turner, Mr. J. R. Cooper.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with uproarious applause, showed by statistics that, within the last thirty years, the working classes have made immense progress in prosperity, intelligence, and morality, while they have less share in the representation than before the Reform Bill was passed. What, he asked, is implied in the exclusion of the working classes?

We have in England a population of about twenty millions of souls. Of that number, one-fourth, or five millions, are men of adult years. Of that five millions, less than one million have the elective franchise, and four millions are excluded. This four millions represent the whole of the labour of this country, which gives vitality and prosperity to all the capital and to all the ingenuity of the land. They have that which is worth much more than money. They have their homes—they have their labour. All these things they have to protect, and these things are as important as the estate of the greatest and richest duke in the country is to him. (Cheers.) But we are met with the argument that the man who has property has a "stake in the hedge," and is, therefore, more likely to be careful after the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and to the enactment of those just laws that protect property as well as persons. It used to be said that a man who had a wife and family had given pledges of good conduct to society—(laughter)—and I believe in that still. But is it true that the working classes have no property. I deny that it is true; I say that they have property to the amount of millions—nay, hundreds of millions. Let us just look at this. I should like to take stock for the working men of England. (Laughter.) We have four millions of working men. They, with their families, earn wages which I think may fairly be averaged at 1*l.* for each family. That is 4,000,000*l.* a-week, or 208,000,000*l.* per annum. And, then, have they no other property? Yes; they have property in furniture, in building and co-operative societies, in savings' banks, and in trade to the amount of 105 millions more. He asked if all that was to be left without protection? What will those say who claim protection for property? He said this is property, and property, though small in amount to individuals, just as valuable to them as the property of the millionaire, or the property of the richest duke or lord in the land. (Cheers.) We must estimate it as He who could not err estimated that which was cast by the poor widow into the treasury. She has cast in, He declared, more than they all, for it was all her living. We must estimate the property, therefore, of the working man by the same rule; and I say that it is as dear to him, and that he would be as anxious to defend it by just laws as any man, whatever the amount of his wealth might be. (Cheers.)

Letters of apology were read from Mr. George Wilson, F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P. (who is suffering from lumbago), T. Bazley, Esq., M.P., J. P. Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen.

Mr. JAMES HEYWOOD, formerly member for North Lancashire, in proof of the necessity of a reform bill, referred to the district of South Lancashire, where the Liberals, though apparently forming the majority of the constituency, were unable to return any member.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., next addressed the meeting. He showed how ill represented the working classes were at present in Bradford, Huddersfield, and Leeds. He took it that it was conclusively proved that a large proportion of the working classes ought to be admitted to the franchise, but then how are they to get their rights? They must first help themselves. He did not think it was the duty of members to excite their constituents on this subject—to attempt that which might be called "whipping the dead horse;" the first effort should come from the working men themselves, who wanted the franchise; and they should heartily endeavour to unite with the middle classes, by means of such associations as that now proposed, in all parts of the country. (Hear, hear.) He had never looked upon America as an example for this country, because he had always felt that whilst America continued, as she was until recently, to be governed by a collection of slaveowners, for the purpose of increasing and extending slavery, she was no example for free Englishmen—(Applause.) And he said it was a paltering to this great question of Reform to say that because America was now in a state of civil war, in consequence of this question of slavery, that therefore the people of England were not to have a measure of Reform. (Cheers.) With regard to another objection, which he might call the trades' union objection, he regretted that he should have to make one remark in which he should differ from one gentleman to whom the working classes owed so much—he meant Mr. Bright. (Applause.) He was rather sorry to see that Mr. Bright had recommended that the trades' unions throughout the country should be made an organisation for Reform. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry for this on two grounds—First because he did not think it was fair to the trades' unions; for he thought that unions for any commercial or business purposes ought not to be mixed with politics—(hear, hear)—however deserving the political measure might be. Secondly, he believed the advice, if followed, would give some semblance of truth to what he considered that most absurd of arguments—that the passing of a Reform Bill would lead to antagonism between labour and capital.

Mr. EDWARD A. LEATHAM, M.P., said that it was now that a step was taken, probably for the first time,

in a right direction, and a path pointed out which really led to success. If instead of placing every confidence in the barren pledges of public men, the working classes had from the first braced themselves for the contest which has now become manifestly inevitable, they would not this day be organising themselves for that contest, but would be in the full enjoyment of its legitimate results. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERT COOPER (Manchester) contended that the meeting of that night showed that there was once more unity of action among Reformers of all shades, so that the Tories might now understand that their pride and power were at an end. (Cheers.)

After some other addresses, a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried amidst much cheering.

#### PUBLIC MEN ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LAYARD, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, addressed his Southwark constituents on Thursday. In the course of a long speech he vindicated his acceptance of office and dwelt at some length on the Reform question, admitting the apathy with which it is regarded by the public.

If gatherings similar to that which has just taken place at Leeds are held throughout the country, you will soon have a Reform Bill. Do you think that men like Lord Russell, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Milner Gibson are opposed to Reform? They have been Reformers all their lives. (A cry of "Very slow ones," and cheers.) But how are they Reformers? They are Reformers as long as they represent the feelings of the people, but if they cannot speak in your name and with your voice they can do nothing in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) I need scarcely remind you that even a very small measure of Reform was defeated last session—I mean the proposal to give members to Kensington and Chelsea. The Government brought in a bill, but it was carried as they proposed it? No. Whose fault was that? I am afraid it was the fault of the Liberal members of the House. They might have carried that bill, but as long as we have differences of opinion and of interests among Liberal members we shall never carry a measure of Reform, however small, in the House of Commons. The question now rests with the constituencies. It is for them to say whether there will be Reform or not.

Mr. Layard defended the foreign policy of Government. Whatever his views might be on matters of domestic policy, Lord Palmerston had, he said, made the name of England respected and honoured throughout the whole of the civilised world. (Cheers.) He was undoubtedly the greatest Foreign Minister this country ever had. After some remarks on the various measures passed during the session, he alluded to the American war in the following terms:—

I think we err when we judge the American people by the fact that abolition has not been proclaimed. To proclaim abolition at once would have been impossible. You could not at once release 4,000,000 slaves, and if you did, it might lead to domestic catastrophes too horrible to be contemplated. But what was the ground upon which the separation took place? It was the wish of the North to prohibit the introduction of slavery into what are called the territories with the view of leading to its gradual extinction in the Southern States. That was the question upon which the great contest for the presidency took place, upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected, and which has led to the present lamentable war. I am not here to discuss whether North or South be right. We have said we will not interfere. To say that because we have recognised the Southern States as belligerents, therefore we have recognised them as an independent State, is absurd. We could not help recognising them as belligerents. How could we be prepared to treat 12,000,000 people as pirates! Even the North has found it impossible to do so, and has been obliged, from the very nature of things, to do as we have done. (Hear, hear.) Let the Americans settle their own quarrels. All we can hope is, that when this terrible contest has an end, whatever that end may be, the liberty, happiness, and freedom of these magnificent States may not be impaired. (Hear, hear.) We know that the interruption of communications with the Southern States may lead to deplorable results in this country. Thousands—nay, millions—of our people are anticipating great misery and distress; and yet, with all that suffering in prospect, not a single petition has been addressed to any member of the Government in favour of breaking the blockade, or doing an illegal act. (Cheers.) I say, then, that the conduct both of the people of England and of the House of Commons has been noble conduct, and that the time will come when the wise and good men of America—and there are many such in the States—will acknowledge that in confining ourselves to expressions of sympathy we have adopted the policy best calculated to assist them in their terrible struggle. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion he referred to the reaction boasted of by the Tories:—

There may have been a reaction against certain extreme opinions, but that is not a Tory reaction. At the same time, it is not impossible that a Tory Government may sometimes be a good thing for us. It may show us the great advantage of a Liberal Government. An alderman should eat mutton-broth once or twice a week, if for no other purpose than to increase his relish for turtle and punch. So let us have a little Tory mutton now and then to enhance our appreciation of Liberal soup. (A laugh.) Some people may think that a little experience of that union of Church and State which has recently been so earnestly advocated by a distinguished defender of the faith might be useful in persuading us to continue our efforts for the freedom of religion. (A laugh.) But I do not believe that a reactionary Government is possible for any length of time. (Hear, hear.) The people are now on the road of progress. They will not suffer anything to check the wheel; they must go on; they must obtain a share in the administration of their own affairs. I believe they will soon obtain it. The Government have been liberal in their foreign and their colonial policy; it is not possible, when the proper time comes, that they will not pursue a liberal policy in



domestic affairs. With that conviction I have accepted office; and in doing so I believe I have neither renounced my opinions, broken my pledges, nor neglected your interests.

Several questions were then put to the hon. gentleman, in answer to which he stated that he had no doubt the Government would apply the principle of non-intervention to the affairs of Hungary and Poland, though they would everywhere give their sympathy and moral support to oppressed peoples struggling for their freedom. He also stated that he was favourable to economy in the public expenditure; but thought that, considering the present aspect of affairs, we could not safely revert to the estimates of 1846. A vote of confidence in Mr. Layard was carried with acclamation.

LORD STANLEY addressed his constituents at King's Lynn on Friday afternoon. His lordship delivered a very able speech, chiefly upon foreign affairs, which so greatly absorbed the attention of the people of this country. He viewed the Hungarian question with mixed feelings, but the tenor of his argument was favourable to Austria. He did not think that a separate Hungarian kingdom under an Austrian monarch could be made a permanent arrangement; and he was unfavourable to the creation of small States incapable of resisting foreign conquest. He expressed himself, on the whole, as favourable to Italian unity, but considered that Italy was in a position of dependence upon France (whose policy he unfavourably reviewed), and that England should be cautious in the expression of her opinion. There were very great difficulties in the way of Italian unity—

In the first place, its completion necessarily involves a renewal of the war in America. Without Venetia Italy is not complete, and Austria will not cede the Venetian territory except by force. We may blame her for that, but I am not aware of any record in history of a nation having voluntarily ceded a large portion of its dominions without a struggle. Austria will not cede Venetia, and the party of war—the party of union—who are at this moment lending the King of Italy their influence and support, will very naturally give him no rest until they obtain it. There are, therefore, these elements of another European war. Then comes the Roman question. Italy is no more complete without Rome than without Venetia, and though it is possible that a change of opinion may have taken place, yet so far as we know we have reason to suppose that the majority of the Italian clergy are favourable to the retention of the temporal power of the Pope, and I need not tell you that clerical influence in Italy is a very different thing from what it is in England. (Hear, hear.) In the North of Italy those provincial jealousies which have existed from time immemorial between state and state and town and town still exist; and in Naples, although there may be but few persons who regret their late ruler and wish to have him restored, there are great numbers who look with regret upon the loss of local independence and self-government occasioned by the annexation with Sardinia. Then again war and revolution have disturbed the finances, and over the greater part of Italy the taxes have necessarily been more heavy than they were under former rulers. No Italian statesman fills the place which was occupied by Count Cavour in the public estimation; both the King and his Ministers are well aware that that party which most strenuously encourages him to prosecute the war—that party which was formerly under the influence of Mazzini, though it may have for the present waived all republican ideas, and is sincere in the advice it gives—is not the safest ally of his throne. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Last of all the policy of France for a long time past has been hostile to the formation of a powerful Italian kingdom that would create a new rival to her in Europe, and lesson that preponderating influence she now exercises over Italian affairs. No doubt the Emperor of the French is not a man to be bound by the traditions of the past. No man is more competent to strike out a line for himself, but he has thrown out an opinion that he seems to think the traditional policy of France is his also. He has put forward a plan of federation which, under a specious and plausible name, simply perpetuates the subjugation of Italy. He has refused to withdraw his troops from Rome, and while they remain there the pacification of the Italian States never can be accomplished. Moreover, so long as Italy has something which she wants to get and Austria something she wants to keep, so long will both one and the other of these contending Powers be more dependent on his influence and more subservient to his policy than they would be if these quarrels were brought to an end, and both were confined within their respective natural bounds. On the whole, therefore, so far from the Italian difficulty being settled, it seems to me its solution is hardly begun. Nothing can be decided until the fate of Rome and Venetia are decided, and we seem to be as far as ever from a decision.

Turning to the United States, he did justice to the motives which impelled the Federal Government, supported by the Northern States, to embark in the contest. He was, however, inclined to think that the South would succeed in forming an independent State, and that in the North the abolition party were far from being in the ascendant.

It seems to me idle to talk, as some people do, of the success of the Southern States leading to an utter breakdown of the American power. Grant that the Southern States accomplish all they want, still the North will retain eighteen millions of the most intelligent and intellectual population in the world, a territory as large as all Europe, excluding Russia, and unlimited political resources. They would also possess a political union which they have not had for thirty years; and unless this war were protracted for a series of years, whatever burdens it might impose, they would still continue more lightly taxed than any powerful nation upon the earth. We have heard speculations as to the possibility of further disruption and the establishment of separate and independent communities. These speculations may not be unfounded, but for all practical purposes they are premature.

His lordship made some admirable remarks on the duty of this country to observe a strict neutrality, and

to abstain from taking any undue advantage of the temporary weakness of the American power. Lord Stanley doubted the policy of the expedition to Mexico:—

The real question is whether there is any British object involved adequate to the magnitude of such an expedition. If the only object be what we are told it is—to collect these bad debts—I apprehend that may happen which sometimes occurs in private life—that the expenses of litigation will swallow up the profit. (Laughter.) If that be not all—if the expedition finds when it gets there, as it very probably may, that there is nothing deserving the name of a Government in Mexico, that there is no set of men with whom it is possible to treat, no set of men who can undertake to give a pledge with regard to the conduct of public affairs with the slightest security that what they undertake will be fulfilled—we shall find there is devolved upon us the task of creating a Government for that country.

The noble lord denied that a Conservative "reaction" had set in, the state of feeling which had been called into existence not being reactionary, but simply occasioned by a conviction that the present was not a suitable time for organic changes. He did not believe that a Government Reform Bill would be introduced for two or three years at least. This, however, would facilitate the consideration of administrative reforms, such as the consolidation of the statute law, the reform of the patent law, a measure for facilitating the transfer of land, the modification of the detestable system of purchase in the army, the reconstruction of the Board of Admiralty, &c. Upon the Church-rate question his lordship ridiculed the cry which had been raised as to the Established Church being in danger, and stated that he should continue to vote for the abolition of the rate, although he feared the settlement of the question was far distant. He defended himself from the charge of inconsistency in voting against the repeal of the paperduties during the late session. Upon the financial and commercial position of the country he spoke in sanguine terms, arguing that the present suffering and depression would prove but temporary, and that, judging from the past and the yet imperfectly developed state of our trade with various quarters of the world, our material progress would continue. He thought it would be impossible to remit any taxation next year, but that when the time came, the tea and sugar duties and the tax on insurances should have the preference, and that the income-tax should be reduced, but it could not be made an equitable tax. The proceedings closed with three cheers for the noble lord.

Mr. BASS, M.P., made a sensible speech at a dinner which he attended in Derby on Wednesday last. He gave the following curious statistics of last session:—

Take the following results for 1860-61:—Session 1860, number of days, 145; 1861, 116; 1860, hours, 1,244; 1861, 941; 1860, hours each sitting, 8'34; 1861, 7'56; 1860, hours after midnight, 147; 1861, 93; 1860, counts out, 0; 1861, 7; 1860, number of speeches, excluding Cabinet and other Ministers, 10,615; 1861, 8,720. Average for 1861—Members, English, 10 each; Irish, 10; Scotch, 10; Metropolitan, 34. If all members spoke as often as the Metropolitan members there would be an addition of 13,482 speeches. (Laughter.) In 1860 nine members made more than 100 speeches each; in 1861 only three spoke more than 100 times; and it is curious that two out of the three centenarians assured me that the publication of my tables had a most salutary influence. (Hear.) The metropolitan speeches, exclusive of London and Middlesex, were much reduced last Session; in 1860 nine metropolitan members made 995 speeches; in 1861 the nine most frequent metropolitan speakers made but 514. Statesmen of the first order rarely or never speak but when absolutely necessary. Some of them speak much too long, however. There are private members of great ability and much knowledge addicted to speak on almost every question. In my opinion those gentlemen, by only speaking half as often, would treble their influence and usefulness.

Mr. Bass thinks we have gone to an extreme limit in our military and naval expenditure.

Probably both arms of the service might be kept in a state of efficiency for all useful purposes at a less cost than 10,000,000, or 12,000,000 a-year. (Cheers.) What we desire is to protect our honour and homes, and seeing what is occurring abroad, especially what has taken place near home, it has been found necessary to be vigilant and to incur expenses that would have been unnecessary if our neighbour had remained more peaceably disposed by not increasing his naval resources to an extent the contrary of being pleasant in these uncertain times. (Hear, hear.) The financial state of France may, however, lead to a better state of things. With a deficiency of 40,000,000, sterling, and for the past ten years of 200,000,000, France will find that in the contest for influence and self-defence England can last the longest, and be able to maintain her high position among the nations of the earth. (Cheers.)

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

##### SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION, 1861.

FIRST DIVISION.—Arthur Bellamy, King's; Montague Spencer Blake, private tuition; John Clifford, University; Thomas Dale, Trinity, Cambridge; Elton Henry D'Avigdor, University; John Wale Hicks, St. Thomas's Hospital; Charles Trice Martin, University; Thomas George Rook, Regent's-park; William Warwick Wagstaffe, R. Medical, Epsom; Arthur Allott Wells, Spring-hill; John Williams, Regent's-park; Rayner Winterbotham, University.

SECOND DIVISION.—Joseph Allen, Regent's-park; Frederick Barnes, Spring-hill; James Samuel Beale, University; James Henry Broadbent, Wesleyan, Richmond; Richard Charles Browne, King's; Holroyd Chaplin, private study; Robert Chignell, private tuition; Matthew Philip Christie, private tuition; Henry von Der Heyde Cowell, Regent's-park; Hugh Dickie, Training College, Glasgow; Thomas

Charles Edwards, Calvinistic, Bala; James Galloway, Lancashire Independent; Richard Palmer Thomas Gammon, New; William Gray Gilchrist, King's; Edward Hall, private tuition; Richard Robert Hathorn-thwaite, private tuition; Henry George Highfield, Wesleyan, Richmond; Alfred Holborn, New; Thomas Charles Jarvis, University; Owen Jones, Calvinistic, Bala, and University; Charles Forscutte King, Bramham; Benjamin Kisch, University; Edwin Lawrence, University; William Joseph Leacock, King's; Frederick Francis Lovegrove, private tuition; William Thynne Lynn, King's; Charles Allan Miles, Spring-hill; Nathaniel Nathan, University; William Nicolle, New; Henry Peto, University; Alfred Roscoe, University; William Bridges Row, private tuition; Ernest Mason Satow, University; John Saunders, self-tuition; Henry Lakin Smith, University; Aaron Stoppard, University; Francis Thomas Taylor, Greenwich Collegiate School; John Watton Teevan, Trinity-hall, Cambridge; Matthew Mawe Wagstaffe, Royal Medical, Epsom; John Wallace, St. Edmund's; James Albert Way, private tuition; Alexander Wilson, Spring-hill; Edward Weedon Winterbotham, University.

##### SECOND B. SEC. EXAMINATION, 1861.—PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—Frederick Victor Dickens, private tuition.

SECOND DIVISION.—John William Bell, Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. Barford Waring Gibbons, B.A., King's College; John Comyns Leach, University College; William Cawthorne Unwin, New College.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.—LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—John William Bell, (University scholarship), Trinity College, Dublin.

##### SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION, 1861.—PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—George Frederick Atchley, Bristol Medical School and King's; James Bankart, Guy's Hospital; Frank Buzzard, Guy's Hospital; Frederick Victor Dickens, Manchester Royal Infirmary; Charles Hilton Fagge, Guy's Hospital; George Ferguson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Fortesque, King's College; John Henry Galton, Guy's Hospital; Samuel Jones Gee, University College; Morell Mackenzie, London Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.—Henry James Alford, University College; John Barr Brown, King's College; Robert Charles Brown, King's College; Albert Buchanan, University College; Octavius Edward Peddle Chard, University College; Alfred James Harrison, Birmingham General Hospital and Guy's; Edmund Holland, University College; Frederick Thomas Hulke, King's College; Thomas Mitchell, London Hospital; John Nicholas Miller, University College.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

FINSBURY.—Mr. Campbell Sleigh, a well-known barrister and an advanced Liberal, has been the first to offer himself for the vacant seat of Finsbury. Mr. Charles Dickens, in a letter to the *Daily News*, says he believes nothing would induce him to offer himself as a parliamentary representative for the constituency of Finsbury, or any other under the sun. An influential meeting was held on Saturday evening, at which it was unanimously resolved to support a requisition, already numerously signed, to J. Remington Mills, Esq. It is stated that Mr. Mills is likely to accept the invitation. It has also been stated that Mr. Lusk, a gentleman holding Liberal opinions, and who served the office of Sheriff during the past year, was likely to present himself as a candidate, and that a requisition to him was in course of signature. At a meeting of Liberal electors on Monday at the Belvidere Tavern, the names of Mr. Sleigh, Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, Sir J. Walmaley, Mr. Morley, Mr. J. R. Mills, and Mr. Cox, were all brought forward. After a long discussion, it was found impossible to come to any satisfactory decision, and it was ultimately resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bowden, seconded by Mr. R. Moore, "That a committee, composed of representatives from each district of the borough, be appointed to confer with the various gentlemen whose names had been mentioned, or with any other eligible gentleman, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions on the principal political and social questions of the day, and to report the result of their inquiries to a future meeting."

CARLISLE.—The nomination of candidates took place on Monday. Mr. Potter was proposed by Mr. R. Ferguson and seconded by Mr. Sutton; Mr. Hodgson was proposed by Mr. Head and seconded by Mr. Nanson. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Potter by a large majority.

EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.—The great Tory families of this division have resolved to offer no opposition to Mr. Harry Foley Vernon, the so-called Liberal candidate, on the ground that he is opposed to the unconditional abolition of Church-rates.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Monday the Prince Consort, attended by the Hon. Colonel A. Hardinge, went to Madingley-hall, Cambridge, to pay a private visit to the Prince of Wales. He returned to Windsor Castle yesterday.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor Castle have been the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, and Major-General Trollope, C.B.

The Prince of Wales is expected to honour the Duke and Duchess of Manchester with a visit this day (Wednesday) at Kimbolton Castle, Hunts. On Thursday the Prince goes out with the hounds.

Prince Leopold arrived at Cannes on the afternoon of the 15th inst., having travelled from Paris by easy stages. The Prince occupies the Villa Leader, near that of Lord Brougham.

It is most probable (says the *Court Journal*) that her Majesty and the Prince Consort will reside at the White Lodge, Richmond-park, for a short time



previous to the departure of the Court to Osborne. The air of Osborne during the winter has been thought too keen for the younger members of the Royal Family. It is not unlikely that some of the younger Royal children will reside at the White Lodge, Richmond-park, during the time that her Majesty and the rest of the Royal family are at Osborne.—*Court Journal*.

Two Cabinet Councils have been held during the week.

On Thursday afternoon there was a meeting at the Admiralty, Whitehall, of several of the leading members of the Cabinet. There were present Viscount Palmerston, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Earl Russell, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Ministers remained in consultation for upwards of an hour.

Mr. Adams, the American Minister, has been on a visit to the Right Hon. the Speaker, at his seat in Nottinghamshire.

The Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli have gone to Alnwick Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

Among the passengers who left Southampton in the *Pera* on Wednesday was the veteran missionary, the Rev. W. Ellis, who is proceeding to Madagascar to ascertain for the London Missionary Society the truth of the statement that Radama II., the new King of Madagascar, has turned Roman Catholic. The King has always professed himself a Protestant, and has been for years a correspondent of the above-named gentleman. In fact the latter received a letter from his Majesty not long since. Before his departure, Mr. Ellis with Mr. Lyons McLeod had an interview with Earl Russell, on the subject of Madagascar.

### Law and Police.

**THE BANK OF DEPOSIT.**—At the Court of Bankruptcy, yesterday, a trader-debtor summons, served upon the National Assurance and Investment Association, which is better known as the Bank of Deposit, in Pall-mall, was brought under consideration. It was dismissed on the ground of informality, the affairs of the association being wound up in Chancery.

**THE RAILWAY PILFERER.**—At the Central Criminal Court on Monday the Rev. Henry Holloway was tried on several charges of committing robberies at railway stations. The evidence went to prove that the prisoner was guilty of systematic depredations of this kind. He made a very rambling speech protesting his innocence, but was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

**NEARLY FIFTY YEARS IN A DEBTORS' PRISON.**—William Miller, who has been in confinement no less than forty-seven years for an alleged debt, was examined in the Queen's Prison, by Mr. Registrar Winslow, on Thursday. He denied ever having owed any money at all. He said he had been arrested by a man named Call, who took his rents and seduced one of his sisters; and who had now been dead some years. The prisoner added that he could not consent to be made a bankrupt, because he owed nothing. The case was adjourned.

**FEMALE SUITORS IN PERSON.**—The usual monotony of legal arguments for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench sitting *in banco* was somewhat relieved on Thursday afternoon by the applications of three female suitors in person. The first was a little short woman, with some vague and mystified idea of suffering and wrong from the annoyance of her neighbours. The second was the notorious Mrs. Cobbett, who again renewed her applications for a *habeas corpus* and permission for her husband to sue *in forma pauperis*. She gave vent to her indignation with great volubility, and refused to desist until the Lord Chief Justice insisted in a peremptory tone that she should do so. The third applicant was Miss Fray, who has been engaged in litigation, arising out of an action which she brought against the Countess of Zetland for a wrongful dismissal, she having been her ladyship's maid, and also one against Mrs. Potter, the housekeeper. Her present application was to compel Mr. Vowles—who was at one time her attorney, and against whom she brought an action for negligence—to complete the judgment roll, that she might have her costs taxed. The Lord Chief Justice said the Court was willing to assist her, and they granted a rule *nisi*.

### Miscellaneous News.

**POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES.**—In consequence of a wide-spread dissatisfaction among the letter-carriers and others at the rate of their wages, a committee was appointed by the Postmaster-General to investigate the subject, which has resulted in a considerable increase in the scale of remuneration.

**SHILLING TELEGRAMS.**—The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company announce that they are prepared to take messages of twenty words between London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., at a uniform rate of one shilling. A corresponding reduction has been made by the British and Irish Magnetic Company in their charges to these towns.

**FUNERAL OF MR. DUNCOMBE.**—The remains of the late Mr. Duncombe, M.P., were interred in the Kensal-green Cemetery on Wednesday last. The funeral was strictly private, but a large number of the deceased gentleman's political friends and supporters attended on the occasion to pay to him the last solemn tribute of their respect and affection.

**INDIAN COTTON.**—It is mentioned in the *Manchester Guardian* that throughout the Lancashire cotton-districts the spinners are now generally making experiments with Indian cotton, and that the opinions expressed of the result are various, but that it is evident that, by a slight alteration in the machinery, this cotton may be made to enter, in various proportions, into much higher numbers than has hitherto been supposed likely.

**THE SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE AT CHATHAM.**—The *Times* has a long article descriptive of the building now in course of erection for this institute. It is, in fact, to be the Soldiers' Clubhouse, where he will meet his comrades, smoke his pipe, drink his cup of coffee, and take his ease generally, without restraint or interference, just as his officers do at the United Service or the Army and Navy. It consists of two storeys, and will afford accommodation for pretty nearly 1,000 men.

**LORD PALMERSTON AND THE EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.**—On Wednesday last an influential deputation, representing several metropolitan parishes, waited upon Lord Palmerston to urge upon his lordship the desirability of constructing an embankment on the south side of the Thames. They requested that a clause should be inserted in the Thames Embankment Bill, empowering the Metropolitan Board of Works to construct these necessary works. The views of the deputation were communicated to his lordship by Mr. Williams, M.P., Dr. Brady, M.P., Mr. Doulton, and other gentlemen. Lord Palmerston expressed his entire willingness to accede to the application of the memorialists, and promised to communicate with Mr. Cowper on the subject.

**TERRIBLE MURDERS IN DUBLIN.**—A tragedy of a very shocking character took place in Dublin on Wednesday last. An hotel waiter, named William Molloy, who, together with his family, had been suffering from want, quarrelled with his sister-in-law, named Pye, and wife. They eluded the attack which he made upon them, whereupon the wretched man seized in succession two boys—children of very tender years—and murdered them by cutting their throats with a razor. Molloy had been out of employment for some weeks, and the quarrel was occasioned by some of his things having been pawned in order to buy bread. After the commission of the fatal act the murderer displayed the keenest sorrow and remorse. He was immediately arrested and taken to the head police-office. His appearance was wretched, his clothes hanging on him in rags. The wife and sister are in the hospital, but their lives are not considered in danger. On Friday the Coroner's inquest have found "That the two children came to their deaths from wounds inflicted by their father, John Molloy." The prisoner was then sent for trial at the next commission.

**DEATH OF AN ARTIFICIAL FLORIST FROM POISON.**—On Monday an inquiry was held by Mr. Brent, at the Silver Cup, Cromer-street, Gray's-inn-road, touching the death of Matilda Scheurer, nineteen years of age, who was deprived of life by the deadly effects of poison imbibed into the system during her engagement in the manufacture of artificial flower leaves. Mr. Paul, a surgeon, produced a small glass tube for the inspection of the jury, into which he had placed from four to five grains of the emerald green used for the leaves, and on applying it to the spirit lamp by the aid of a blow pipe, he found at the lower end of the tube a deposit of metallic arsenic, and at the upper end arsenious acid. The powder was as light as magnesia, and as easily blown about; and the inhalation of the above-mentioned quantity was quite sufficient to kill an adult. He had had several cases of similar character, eruptions on the neck and face being the usual appearances. A sister of the deceased had died under the same circumstances, and was sent to the hospital, where she was treated for fever. Now that he had discovered the real cause of the affection, he should for the future recommend as an antidote the administration of the hydrate peroxide of iron. He never before had a fatal case. The jury then returned a verdict that deceased died in accordance with the medical testimony.

**ANOTHER ALDERSHOTT MURDER.**—We have to record the occurrence of another of the dreadful crimes so frequent of late in the army. On Saturday evening private Thomas Jackson, of the 78th Highlanders, deliberately shot Sergeant John Dixon and Corporal William Campbell, of the same regiment, while they were calling the roll. Dixon fell dead almost immediately. Campbell, though seriously wounded in the shoulder, is progressing favourably. Jackson was immediately seized, and after a short time handed over to the police. He is a very desperate character, and has repeatedly committed offences. When charged at the police-station, he manifested the utmost indifference. It is a noticeable fact that when the report of the rifle was heard, a man of the 53rd Regiment, who was standing outside the barracks, and who had previously been seen in the prisoner's company, was observed to make off, and Jackson, after being arrested, said, "There are to be some more shot; it is to be done on the 15th, or before Christmas." At the inquest on Monday the evidence was conclusive as to the prisoner's guilt. It appeared, also, that the ruffian entertained some feeling of ill-will towards the deceased, and that he predicted that other non-commissioned officers would share his fate. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and made an addendum expressing their conviction that prompt measures ought to be adopted by the military authorities to prevent, as far as may be possible, the repetition of these diabolical crimes. The Coroner then said that in a case of murder by a soldier twelve months' ago the jury had made a similar recommendation, which

he had forwarded to the Duke of Cambridge, but beyond a brief acknowledgment of its receipt nothing had been done. The Coroner made some further remarks on the subject, which are worthy of careful consideration. It is obvious that the intervention of public opinion has now become necessary.

**DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT EDINBURGH.**—On Sunday morning, at one o'clock, a tall building of seven storeys, in High-street, Edinburgh, a district thickly populated by the working-classes, suddenly fell, burying nearly the whole of the inmates in the ruins. The house was several centuries old, and the timbers were decayed. The whole gave way at once, collapsing inwards, and leaving only a portion of the gables still standing. Twenty-two bodies were taken out dead, and about twelve injured. There were some extraordinary escapes. The ground floor, fronting the High-street, was occupied by the shops of Mr. Cairns, grocer, No. 99, and Messrs. Brown and Co., victual dealers, No. 103, while Mr. Moir, ironmonger, and Mr. McLuskie, shoe merchant, occupied the first floor. The remainder of the tenement, which consisted of six storeys at the front and seven at the back, including attics, was occupied as dwelling-houses by working men and their families, many of them weekly tenants of the poorest class. On Monday the work of excavation, which had been suspended during the night owing to the danger from the tottering gables, was resumed. In clearing away the ruins, about one o'clock they succeeded in removing the back wall, but only a fragment of the eastern gable gave way, and the work of excavation was resumed early in the afternoon. About half-past three o'clock two more dead bodies were discovered; half an hour afterwards other two. This makes twenty-four dead bodies that have now been recovered from the ruins, and two have died from the injuries received at the accident, making in all twenty-six deaths. A considerable number, however, are undoubtedly yet in the ruins. The work of excavation will be continued all night, and it is expected that the greater part of the rubbish will be moved to-morrow. The greatest excitement prevails in the city on account of the accident.

### Literature.

*Footnotes from the Page of Nature; or, First Forms of Vegetation.* By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

POPULAR Botany is generally restricted to Flowers and Ferns; but Mr. Hugh Macmillan offers to lead us into a field of research which he pronounces to be still more delightful and instructive. We have to descend "lower into the arcana of the vegetable kingdom." We shall there find plants, often accounted "the *canaille* of vegetation," which, "like many decayed families whose founders were kings and heroes, but whose descendants are beggars, were once the aristocracy of the vegetable kingdom, though now reduced to the lowest ranks." Mosses and algae, myriads of ages ago, represented the life of the earth: "geology reveals the extraordinary fact that one whole volume of the earth's story book is filled almost exclusively with their history." Comparatively few are familiar with this department of nature; and the author of this charming little volume has opened up to those who cannot give time and labour to scientific treatises, one of the most interesting and profitable regions for observation of the forms and energies of life, and for the culture of that discerning and reverent spirit which recognises (as is expressed in lines he quotes):—

"What wealth of heavenly wisdom lies  
Within one moss-cup's mysteries!"

Voices from the silent sod,  
Speaking of the perfect God."

The book is not a manual—not a compilation; not a guide to orders and species, communicating its facts with the dry dignity of professed science. It is written with the greatest possible simplicity, as to the conveyance of its information; and with remarkable picturesqueness, with lively feeling, and with unusual grace of manner. It has much of the spirit of Hugh Miller; and marks the author as a teacher capable of following successfully the luminous path of that man of true genius, in the popular exposition of natural science.

The author will himself best explain the range of his book; and the extract we make will show the life and expressiveness of style with which it is written:—

"The most cursory and superficial glance will recognise in every scene a class of plants whose singular appearances, habits, and modes of growth so prominently distinguish them from the trees and flowers around, that they might seem hardly entitled to a place in the vegetable kingdom at all. On walls by the wayside, on rocks on the hills, and on trees in the woods, we see tiny green tufts and grey stains, or parti-coloured rosettes spreading themselves, easily dried by the heat of the sun, and easily revived by the rain. In almost every stream, lake, ditch, or any collection of standing or moving water, we observe a green slimy matter forming a scum on the surface, or floating in long filaments in the depths. On almost every fallen leaf and decayed branch, fleshy gelatinous bodies of different forms and sizes meet our eye. Sometimes all these different objects appear growing on the same substance. If we examine a fallen, partially decayed twig, half-buried in the earth



in a wood, we may find it completely covered with various representatives of these different vegetable growths; and nothing surely can give us a more striking or convincing proof of the universal diffusion of life. All these different plants belong to the second great division of the vegetable kingdom, to which the name of cryptogamia has been given, on account of the absence, in all the members, of those prominent organs which are essential to the production of perfect seed. They are propagated by little embryo plants called spores or sporules, generally invisible to the naked eye, and differing from true seeds in germinating from any part of their surface instead of from two invariable points. Besides this grand distinguishing mark, they possess several other peculiar qualities in common. They consist of cells only, and hence are often called cellular plants, in contradistinction to those plants which are possessed of fibres and woody tissue. Their development is also superficial, growth taking place from the various terminal points; and hence they are called acrogens and thallogens, to distinguish them from monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants. Popularly, they are known as mosses, lichens, algae, and fungi. They open up a vast field of physiological research. They constitute a microcosm, an *imperium in imperio*, a strange minute world underlying this great world of sense and sight, which, though unseen and unheeded by man, is yet ever in full and active operation around us. It is pleasant to turn aside for a while from the busy human world, with its ceaseless anxieties, sorrows and labours, to avert our gaze from the splendours of forest and garden, from the visible display of green foliage and rainbow-coloured blossoms around us, and contemplate the silent and wonderful economy of that other world of minute or invisible vegetation with which we are so mysteriously related, though we know it not. There is something exceedingly interesting in tracing nature to her ultimate and simplest forms. The mind of man has a natural craving for the infinite. It delights to speculate either on the vast or the minute; and we are not surprised at the paradoxical remark of Linnæus, that nature appeared to him greatest in her least productions."

It will now be understood that the work is a popular history of the structural peculiarities, distribution, uses, and associations of the mosses, lichens, fresh-water algae, and fungi; and that it groups, in a manner all its own, the most interesting facts connected with these humblest forms of plant life. As our purpose is simply to let the book give an account of itself, that it may establish itself in every parlour library of natural science, our own remarks, whether in the way of criticism or praise, shall give place to two further specimens of its contents. The first is on the Diatoms, so intensely interesting and ever-newly wonderful to the microscopist, diffused as they are everywhere in earth, water, and air. Ehrenberg was from the first firmly persuaded that they are animals; and other naturalists have been ruled by his great authority. It is now more than suspected that they are plants; yet in their elementary composition identical with the lowest members of the animal kingdom; and belonging to that region where "the animal and vegetable kingdoms pass into each other." Mr. Macmillan thus admirably describes these wonderful forms of microscopic life, revealing "a vast and glorious realm of new creative design."

"The forms which the diatomaceæ assume are exceedingly varied and beautiful. Most of them, as already mentioned, are invested with a very thin transparent glass-like pellicle, engraved with median lines and transverse striae, the patterns of which are wonderfully constant in the same species, and afford admirable tests for the general excellence of the object-glass of the microscope; the distance between the different markings being often the  $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of an inch, and some, it is even said, being only the  $\frac{1}{10000}$ th of an inch separate, requiring for their distinct determination a magnifying power of twelve hundred diameters, and the aid of oblique light. Some species consist of chains of parallelograms, connected together at one single point, more beautiful in appearance, and more richly and elaborately carved than the costliest bracelet on the arm of a queen. Some resemble miniature flags or fans, adorned with the most exquisite figures; some graceful boats, frosted and granulated, in which a tiny animalcule might float over a dew-drop; and some little trees covered with variegated leaves, arranged in fan-like clusters, as though intended for microscopic models of a grove of fan-palms. In short, they form circles, triangles, squares, and almost every kind of mathematic figure, to the utter subversion of all the ideas of vegetable forms which we are accustomed to entertain. They are generally colourless; but some species are of a deep green, or rich brown, or a pale yellow or red. They are delicate as hoar-frost, and seem more like the strange vegetation produced on our window-panes on a cold frosty morning, than veritable living plants. These little organisms, we must not forget, exquisitely beautiful and curious in form and structure as we find them under the microscope, appear to the naked eye a mere green or dark-brown film, or indefinite slimy scum, on the leaves of an aquatic moss, or the stalk of a sea-weed.

"The propagation of the diatomaceæ is performed in a very singular manner. At certain stages of their growth the frustules or fragments of which they are composed, separate in some species into two portions, each of which forms around itself a cell-wall, possessing a form and character precisely similar to those of the original one; and thus a very material increase in the number of frustules is, through course of time, effected. This process is called fissiparous or merismatic division. In some cases the process of reproduction is performed by the conjugation of two approximated filaments, as was seen in the case of the larger confervæ, the result being the union of their contents by means of interposed tubes, and the subsequent production of a germinating spore;—thus leaving their vegetable origin no longer a doubtful question. The inconceivable rapidity with which these plants propagate themselves will fully account for their almost universal diffusion, and the enormous accumulation of strata which they form in certain districts. Indeed, so extraordinary are these powers of reproduction, that Ehrenberg describes several species of diatoms

which carry on the process of merismatic division to such an extent, as to produce from a single frustule, invisible to the naked eye, the enormous number of 140,000,000 of distinct individuals, in the short space of four days—a number sufficient to form, by the accumulation of their silicious skeletons, two cubic feet of the Bilin polishing slate."

A closing picture is taken from our autumn woods and fields. The fungi are autumn's own plants; and "the seasonal conditions which arrest the progress of all other vegetation, which cause the leaf to fall, and the flower to wither, and the robe of nature everywhere to change and fade, give birth to new forms of plant life which flourish and luxuriate amid decay and death"—"fungi, the resurrection of plant death."

"The careful observer will find the universal spirit of beauty sometimes as aptly and richly represented in these productions of corruption and decay, as in the more admired products of the vegetable kingdom. The very commonest fungi, which grow in the darkest and dreariest spots, are invested with a beauty, not absolutely essential to the part which they perform in the operations of nature, or to the efficiency of the organs, whether of absorption or reproduction, with which they are furnished. The fructification of one is a most graceful umbrella, adorned with varied, delicately-shaded hues, and with exquisitely carved veils, fringes, and gills: that of another presents the most beautifully sculptured ivory pores and sinuosities, or richly-coloured tubes or spikes. One species looks like a ruby cup; another is embossed with stars; while the leaves and the grasses of the woods and fields often form niduses for some of the loveliest and strangest forms, which our great Creator has scattered over the earth with lavish hand to delight the intelligent and observant eye. There is not in nature a more picturesque object to the painter, or a more interesting study to the botanist, than the old decaying stump of a tree in some lonely unvisited haunt of a shady ancestral wood, where the soil, enriched by the organic contributions of centuries, is bursting into life through every crevice and in every inch. Such a stump, as Wordsworth beautifully says of the mountain, is 'familiar with forgotten years.' It is long since the tall massive oak which it supported has been removed by the axe, leaving a gap which the encroaching trees around strive in vain to conceal; and nature has kindly smoothed away the traces of man's harsh treatment, and brought it back to perish on its own bosom. Every sunbeam and rain-drop that descended upon it, while crumbling it more, increased its picturesque quality, and while depriving it of its own life, helped to develop upon it other forms of life lower in the scale, until now, it not only adds to the air of antique mystery which pervades the scene, but peoples it with all the fantastic tenantry of Shakespeare's fairy land. In one corner may be observed a cluster of elegant pearl-like mushrooms, wee elfin-looking things with long, black stalks, and white wheel-like heads; in another, the corky leaves of a *Thelephora* closely pressed to the wood, with shell-like patterns, and colours as beautifully and dimly shaded on its surface as in a misty rainbow; here the soft, viscid, flesh-like knobs of the *Tremella sarcoides*, resembling tiny teats,—or the wrinkled, quaking, gelatinous mass of the witches' butter, looking more like a frothy exudation from the stump itself than a plant; there a *Spathularia* protruded from a wide mouth-like gap, like an old woman's tongue, frightening away every young rustic, full of the adventures and transformations of the seven champions of Christendom, from plucking it off, lest the owner, a metamorphosed witch perhaps, should return in proper person to demand her unruly member, and inflict a proportionate punishment; in the middle of the squared top, covered with the minute scurf-like germs of unknown plants, are clustered the beautiful round vermilion balls of the *Lyceogala*, or wolf's milk, which, when bruised, exude a dark, grumous liquor like clotted blood; while springing from the crevices of the bark, near the ground, the *Agaricus necator* overtops the rest, with its zoned and olive-coloured cap and dusky stem, distilling, when broken or injured, a blood-like fluid, as though it were a sensitive creature, thus reminding one of Dante's terrific picture of the living forest in the infernal regions. All these, with a score of other curious microscopic plants, hiding themselves from the superficial observer, but revealing themselves openly to a close and minute scrutiny,—cup-lichens and trailing green mosses, and slimy green ducklike confervæ, surrounded perhaps with a border of dock-leaves, or a fringe of palmy ferns,—invest the aged stump with a nameless charm in the estimation of all true lovers of the picturesque."

We have not represented the more scientific matter of the book; though when dealing with structure and distribution, and so on, the author is scarcely less eloquent than in these passages. If his work—which we receive so gratefully, that we can make the remark only in a friendly spirit—have a fault, it is the indulgence somewhat of a rhetorical diffuseness. This, however, has no doubt arisen from its substance having originally been prepared in the form of lectures. The volume is well illustrated by woodcuts and a coloured frontispiece.

#### SERIALS, &c.

*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By Rev. J. G. WOOD. Parts 30 to 33. (Routledge and Co.) With the 32nd part, the second volume of this work, containing Birds, is completed. It is by far the most perfect work on popular natural history that has ever appeared. Mr. Wood has such large knowledge, and such a keen sense for the peculiarities and differences of living creatures, and has laboured so diligently in collecting facts relative to their instincts and habits, that one finds a quiet individual interest in his various sketches of the more noticeable animals. The anecdotal character of the book makes it very delightful reading; and columns might be filled with facts that have been so brought together as to speak at once to the imagination of a child and the discernment of scientific readers. The plan pursued, as we once before explained, is to give a compendium of Generic Distinctions, and all the more

strictly scientific matter, at the close of each volume; so as to leave the history of the creatures free from difficulty or interruption to the general reader. The admirable Tables enable any desired information to be found immediately. In the second volume, Dr. Gray's *General History of Birds* has been accepted as the ruling ornithological authority. The 33rd part commences the third and concluding volume; and begins the Reptiles, with notices of the tortoises, crocodiles, and lizards. We have, as in former notices, to express still unbounded satisfaction with the illustrations, which the artists must have thoroughly studied, and into which they have wonderfully thrown the characteristics as well as the peculiar forms of the animals sketched.—*The Comprehensive History of England*: Parts 32–38 (Blackie and Son.) The work, often noticed by us in its progress, is now completed. There are four volumes, illustrated with above a thousand engravings on wood and steel. It is founded on the "Cabinet History of England," which consisted of the civil and military portions of the celebrated "Pictorial History," condensed and abridged by Mr. Macfarlane, its author. On this original material several changes have been made in producing the "Comprehensive." Portions of the narrative have been extended; incidents omitted have been restored; and unimportant stories have been shortened as far as is consistent with distinctness. But above all, the work has been brought up to the principal historic discoveries of the last few years, by notes of great value, from the works of Palgrave, Kemble, Lappenberg, Pauli, Froude, and many others. Again, a marked feature of the work is one which has involved much new writing; namely the history of religion and of society, given at the close of each historical period. These chapters have several times had our strongly approving word. The political history is now brought down to the suppression of the Sepoy revolt. The illustrations are excellent throughout;—not mere ornaments; but part of the teaching of the book. The Rev. Mr. Thomson, the editor, is to be congratulated on a successfully finished work which will long enjoy popular favour.—*The Comprehensive History of India*. Nos. 47–50. (Blackie and Son.) We had certainly begun to fear that this work would be too greatly extended. The year 1842 only is reached by the latest number. But the publishers give notice in that number, that this and each future part will be found to contain sixteen extra pages, which are given in order that the work may be speedily completed. Three parts, or six numbers, will now bring it to a conclusion; the excess beyond the limits originally proposed having arisen simply from the desire to give fulness and completeness to a narrative which could scarcely have been made interesting, or even intelligible, if written in too condensed a form. The illustrations are still good, both landscape and portrait. We shall be glad to see the work perfected.—*Beeton's Books of Home Pets*. Parts 1 to 5. (S. O. Beeton.) This is a serial we have not noticed before. It is very prettily produced, is published fortnightly, has a coloured plate in each alternate number, and costs only three-pence. The "pets" at present included are Parrots, English Talking Birds, Larks, and Finches. Of each of these the story is told, with pleasant descriptiveness and interesting anecdote; the habits of each are explained,—the modes of keeping, treating, and feeding them set forth,—and instructions given for the recognition and cure of their peculiar diseases. Those fond of animals in the house could hardly find a better guide than these little books will supply. After more Song Birds, we are to have Hawking Birds, Poultry, Rabbits, Dogs, and Cats, and all the rest of the domesticated "dears" of children and old ladies.—*Wild Sports of the World*. Nos. 5–7. [Boy's Own Library, Vol. I.] (S. O. Beeton.) From panthers to wolves, to boars and bears, and then to ostriches! Such is the hunting to which these numbers invite our boys. They are well written, immensely interesting, teach while they amuse, and are profusely and appropriately illustrated—each number having one coloured plate besides many woodcuts.

#### Gleanings.

The total cost to Paris of the improvements executed in the last ten years have been 319,134,000*l*.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce a second edition of "Tom Brown at Oxford," and a work by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, entitled "The Lady of Garaye," which is to be illustrated.

THE REV. W. S. EDWARDS has in the press a work on Pulpit Eloquence, with Hints on the Composition of Sermons and Prayers where the Liturgy is not used.

The fourth volume of the "Correspondence de Napoleon I." has just appeared in Paris. It contains all the letters written by the Great Emperor between August, 1802, and the end of September, 1803.

The *Athenæum* states that the Poet-Laureate has complied with the request of the Commissioners of the Exhibition to write an Inauguration Ode. The ode, we understand, is now in the hands of Mr. Sterndale Bennett, who has undertaken to compose appropriate music for it.

MR. LINCOLN'S PRIME MINISTER.—In public life Mr. Seward is as austere and unbending as Cato; and in a country where political jobbery and corruption are the rule of public life, he is as free of taint as Aristides. In private life he is frank, hearty, convivial, and fond of fun; and no man in America



enjoys a joke more, or makes a better one. In his senatorial speeches he is somewhat long-winded; and for splitting of logical straws into ten thousand splinters, and having something to say upon every one of them, he is only equalled by Mr. Gladstone. One trait of Mr. Seward's character we must not omit to mention. Compelled for certain months of the year to remain in Washington—where slavery is allowed—he will not allow a slave to wait upon him. European girls serve at his dinner table; and when the Governor takes a carriage airing, none but a free negro can have the honour of driving him.—*London Review.*

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

THOMSON.—November 15, at Beaminster, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. John Thomson, late of Blackfriars-street, Aberdeen, of a daughter.  
TANNER.—November 17, at Frome-field, Mrs. Joseph Tanner, of a son.  
PATON.—November 18, at Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., of a son.  
HAWKINGS.—November 19, at 12, Portland-square, Plymouth, the wife of Mr. John Hawkins, of a son.  
BAYLIFF.—November 20, at Whitechurch, Salop, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Bayliff, B.A., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

LONNOR.—DODD.—November 12, at the Baptist Chapel, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. J. Morgan, Mr. Edwin Boyes Lonnon, of Poole, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. H. J. Dodd, of Thornbury.  
WILSON.—MILLAR.—November 12, at Oakshaw-hill, Paisley, by the Rev. John Allison, J. S. Wilson, Esq., of the firm of John Hand and Sons, Bradford, to Jessie, third daughter of Andrew Millar, Esq., Dean of Faculty, Paisley.  
COOKE.—BOOTH.—November 13, at the Tabernacle, Hanley, by the Rev. Robert McAll, Mr. John R. Cooke, youngest son of the late Rev. H. Cooke, to Edna, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Booth, Hanley.  
JEAL.—LUCKIN.—November 13, at Hare-court Chapel, Canobury, by the father of the bride, William, second son of Mr. John Jeal, of Old-street, Finsbury, to Lydia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Luckin, of Mildmay-park, Stoke Newington-road.  
DAVIES.—COCK.—November 14, at Hows Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Samuel Davies, to Sophia Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Walter Brown Cook.  
PENNY.—TAYLOR.—November 16, at Arley Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. S. Hedditch, Mr. W. H. Penny, of Broom, Dean Forest, Gloucestershire, to C. A. Taylor, niece of B. D. Collins, Esq., late of Bristol.  
MILNES.—PLATTS.—November 17, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. William Ince, Mr. Charles Milnes, of Hunslet, to Miss Matilda Platts, of Leeds.  
CROWLEY.—CRAFTON.—November 20, at the Friends' Meeting House, Croydon, Alfred Crowley, of Croydon, to Mary Catharine, daughter of Ralph Caldwell Crafton, of Croydon Cottage, Croydon.  
HEPPER.—WILSON.—November 20, at Sion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. George Hepper, to Miss Mary Jane Wilson, both of that place.  
PARKER.—OATES.—November 20, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. Edwin Parker, to Emma, daughter of Mr. William Oates, all of Leeds.  
BURLEY.—BRERETON.—November 21, at the Friends' Meeting House, Ipswich, Mr. William Burley, of Theberton, to Martha Le Gay, daughter of the late Thomas Le Gay Brereton, Esq., of Hawtry, Yorks.  
BUTCLIFFE.—BRIGGS.—November 21, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, Mr. William Sutcliffe, to Miss Harriet Briggs, both of Leeds.

### DEATHS.

BAINES.—November 15, at Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, Fanny, the beloved wife of Thomas Baines, Esq.  
RELF.—November 17, at his house, No. 1, Goodwood-villas, Dalston, Mr. John Relf, eldest son of the late Mr. John Relf, of Camberwell, aged sixty-six.  
SARGOOD.—November 17, on board the Ceylon steam-ship, on her voyage to England, Marian Isabella, aged two years and four months, daughter of F. T. Sargood, Esq., of Melbourne, Victoria.  
CHIPPERFIELD.—November 19, Sarah, third daughter of the late Rev. T. Chipperfield, of Highgate. Through the greater part of her life a beautiful example of suffering affliction and of patience.  
RYLANDS.—November 21, at his father's residence, Longford Hall, Stretford, near Manchester, William Rylands, Esq., aged thirty-three, deeply regretted.  
COOKE.—November 22, suddenly, at Southsea, Hants, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. J. H. Cooke, Baptist minister.  
GRINLING.—November 23, at 18, St. Bartholomew-road, West Holloway, in her eleventh year, Florence Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. James C. Grinling.  
BUXTON.—November 24, at Denmark-hill, Hannah, widow of the late John Buxton, Esq., in the ninety-sixth year of her age.  
SIEVEKING.—November 24, at Stamford-hill, in her seventy-third year, E. Louise F. Sieveking (née Meyer), wife of Edward H. Sieveking, Esq.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

### CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English funds continue to be well supported. Owing to the sustained buoyancy of the Paris Bourse, the undiminished easiness of money, and the disposition still evinced to speculate for the rise, the market opened quietly this morning, but in the afternoon a few speculative sales brought on a reaction. Consols receded to 94 94½ for money, and to 92½ 92½, less the dividend, for the account. The New Threes and Reduced are 92½ 92½. Long Annuities, 15½. Exchequer Bills, March, 10s. prem.; ditto, June, 12s. prem. Bank Stock, 231 233. India Stock, 236 228; ditto Loan, 106½ 106½; ditto 5 per Cent, Enfranchised Paper, 99½ 99½; ditto 5½ ditto, 105½; ditto Debentures, 99; and ditto Bonds, 15s. prem.

Very little alteration has taken place in the Foreign Market, although continued firmness is exhibited.

A limited amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share market, and prices have in most instances shown an upward tendency. Bristol and Exeter have improved to 94½. Great Northern

to 114. Great Westerns to 71½ 71½. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 45½ 45½; and South Eastern to 76½ 76½. Eastern Counties, however, have declined to 54½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 109½ 109½; and Midlands to 132. In the Foreign and Colonial undertakings only a moderate business has been recorded, and prices have shown little or no variation. Bahia and San Francisco realise 15 to 15½. Sambre and Meuse, 7½. West Flanders, 7½. Grand Trunk of Canada have improved to 20½. East Indian to 102½ 102½; and Great Indian Peninsula are steady at 101 to 101½.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are a shade firmer. London and Westminster have improved to 70½ 71. Oriental Bank to 50½. Crystal Palace Stock to 37½; and English and Australian Copper realise 3½ 3½.

With reference to employment in Lancashire, the following observations are extracted from the circular of Messrs. Travers and Sons of this day:—

The accounts from Lancashire, notwithstanding the recent sharp experience of winter, are still far more satisfactory than could have been hoped, and indicate a degree of calm courage on the part of employers, and of steady patience on the part of the operatives, creditable to all concerned, and to the character of the country at large. The disposition to meet the risks and privations inevitable in a crisis so exceptional without exaggeration, and to make the best instead of the worst of their position, is very remarkable.

There has been quite a pause in the speculation in the Liverpool cotton market during the past week. Prices are "irregular," which means that the market, feeling that it is in a state of extreme tension, hesitates. Prices are, in fact, rather lower, and the sales have been limited, particularly during the last two or three days. Holders in some instances have betrayed a desire to sell, but at the present exorbitant prices of cotton, sales of magnitude could not be effected, unless at a great reduction. It is worthy of remark that the stock of all kinds of cotton at Liverpool is now computed to be rather larger than at the corresponding period of last year, being 584,900 bales, against 575,440 in 1860. The difference in price between the two periods may be gathered from the fact that "middling Orleans" is now quoted 11½d. per lb.; at this time last year it was a fraction less than 7d.

## The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 20.

### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

|                 |             |                     |             |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued .. | £23,518,290 | Government Debt     | £11,015,100 |
|                 |             | Other Securities .. | 3,634,900   |
|                 |             | Gold Bullion ....   | 13,863,290  |
|                 |             | Silver Bullion .... | —           |
|                 | £23,518,290 |                     | £23,518,290 |

### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

|                                 |             |                       |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital            | £14,553,000 | Government Securities | £10,706,646 |
| Reserve .....                   | 3,178,047   | Other Securities ..   | 16,294,532  |
| Public Deposits ..              | 4,104,901   | Notes .....           | 8,035,140   |
| Other Deposits ..               | 13,270,277  | Gold & Silver Coin    | 845,297     |
| Seven Day and other Bills ..... | 775,390     |                       |             |
|                                 | £25,881,615 |                       | £25,881,615 |

Nov. 21, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

### Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Simmons, J. W., Westbourne-park-villas, Paddington lodginghouse-keeper.  
Leverton, J. H., High-street, Poplar, carver.  
Woodthorpe, W., William-street, Peter-street, Islington, carpenter.  
Geor, C. V., Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, dealer in steel pens.  
Bakewell, T. H., late of Leighton-grove, Kentish-town.  
Moore, G., late of Somersham, Suffolk, butcher.  
Harvey, G., Bramshaw, Wilts and Hants, farmer.  
Fairfax, T., Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, White-chapel, carman.  
Bulkeley, T., Bridge-road, Hammersmith.  
Frankenstein, D., Bloomfield-street, coffeehouse-keeper.  
Higgins, B. H., Gleebe-terrace, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, master mariner.  
Hinsley, G., Hamilton-road, Lower Norwood, builder.  
Fastnedge, Sarah, High Wycombe, milliner.  
Pratt, T. G., Wilby, Northamptonshire, brick maker.  
Tebbutt, J., Portedown-road, Malda-hill-west.  
Baker, A. W., late of Hastings, bookseller.  
Ritch, A., late of Drury-lane, glasscutter.  
Beckingham, F., Ashford, Kent, horsedealer.  
Newman, J., Vere-street, Kent, licensed victualler.  
Jennings, T., Norman-terrace, Wandsworth-road, and Dobson's-terrace, New-street, Kennington, button dealer.  
Godden, E. T., Great Randolph-street, Camden-town, furniture dealer.  
Eardensohn, J. J., Mincing-lane, wine merchant.  
Parson, F., Boxford, Suffolk, farming bailiff.  
Finigan, J., late of Duncan-terrace, Islington.  
Spencer, S., Steeple, Essex, baker.  
Chapman, J., late of South Town, Great Yarmouth, shipwright.  
Nicol, R., Nottling-hill, tavern keeper.  
Moss, W., Chancery-lane, Holborn, bootmaker.  
Lyons, G. J., Woodlands, Great Missenden, Buckingham.  
Schmidt, Emily, Somerset-terrace, St. George's-road, Pimlico, lodginghouse-keeper.  
Bush, W., Brentwood.  
Longhurst, J., Cross-road, Croydon-common.  
Pinti, R., Onslow-terrace, Lorimer-road, Walworth, artist.  
Hancock, W., late of Barossa-place, Brompton.  
Evison, J. B., late of Camden-square, Camden-town.  
Arnold, W. P., late of Warner-street, Dover-road.  
Rogers, J., late of Alpha-road, St. John's-wood.  
Bellard, W. C., late of Earle-street, Edgware-road.  
Webb, G., late of Alexander-square, Brompton.  
Péguoir, J. N., late of Water-lane, clerk.  
Page, J. W., late of Prince-street, Walworth-road.  
Lucas, T., Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, agent for the sale of cement.  
Kerr, J., formerly of Leadenhall-street.  
Eltob, J. A., North-row, Park-lane, clerk to a land agent.  
Upton, G. E., Clarence-street, Islington.  
Feveryear, G., and Clare, G. R., Framlingham, auctioneer.  
Davis, J., Peterborough, licensed victualler.  
Tarback, M., late of Cambridge-road, Mild-end-gate, fishmonger.

Greenwood, T., late of Goswell-road, bootmaker.  
Davoy, T., Woodford.  
Winterborn, J., late of Marlborough-mews, Oxford-street, carpenter.  
Porter, J., late of Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor.  
Williams, J. W., late of Willow-walk, Bermondsey.  
Heard, D., late of Barking, carpenter.  
Dairy, W. T., late of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.  
Tribes, J., Canterbury-terrace, Beresford-street, Walworth.  
Brown, H. J., Queen's-terrace, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, chessmonger.  
Reo, T. H., New Henry-street, Cotton's Estate, Limehouse, coal weigher.  
Ashworth, T., late of Birmingham, betting man on omnibus.

Bradley, F., Tipton, surgeon.  
Bott, W., Shrewsbury.  
Tipper, H., Cheshire, Staffordshire, confectioner.  
Barnes, G., Newcastle-under-Lyne, physician.  
Whitehouse, T., Felling-heath, near Wednesbury.  
Herbert, C. M., Wallsall, coal merchant.  
Dawson, the Rev. W. V., Alfrick, Worcestershire, clerk in orders.

Bullock, C., Warwick, innkeeper.  
Huet, F. A., Wolverhampton, dentist.  
Martin, J., Sleaford, tea dealer.  
Marshall, W., Ilkeston, Derbyshire, grocer.  
Hartshorn, J., Nottingham, manager of lace machines.  
Newton, J., late of Neath, dealer in cheese.  
Sheppard, C., Bridgend, Glamorganshire, mineral agent.  
Thomas, W. J., Hay, Brecon, attorney.  
Renfree, T., Penzance, boot manufacturer.  
Dennis, H. L., Weymouth, contractor.  
Evens, C. B., Cullompton, Devonshire, fellmonger.  
Hansom, W., late of Osmet, Yorkshire, rag dealer.  
Nicholson, W., late of Low Harrowgate, Yorkshire, baker.  
Wright, J., late of Scarborough, commission agent.  
Scarth, R., late of Morley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.  
Ball, M., late of Huddersfield, cloth fuller.  
Arundale, J. B., late of Pudsey, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

Watts, W., late of New Whittington, near Chesterfield, grocer.  
Gravil, K., late of Attercliffe, Yorkshire, grocer.  
Shaw, T., late of Sheffield, butcher.  
Watson, H., late of Sheffield, scale cutter.  
Lindley, H. H., late of Sheffield, coal merchant.  
Howell, W., Liverpool, iron drum manufacturer.  
Johnson, G., Liverpool, merchant.  
Church, Anna, late of Liverpool.  
Holt, J. and Bell, R., Tottington, near Bury, cotton spinners.

Warren, J., Ashton-under-Lyne, provision dealer.  
Dobbs, J., Manchester, innkeeper.  
Rhodes, T., late of Manchester, patent wadding manufacturer.  
Booth, R., Longsight, near Manchester, maker-up.  
Law, F., late of Manchester, corn factor.  
Holme, F., Liverpool, butcher.  
Stephens, W., Birmingham, builder.  
Lawrence, G., Birmingham, cabinetmaker.  
Brookby, W., Bulwell, Nottinghamshire, lime burner.  
Dodd, J., Nottingham, box manufacturer.  
Walker, J. S., Nottingham, commission agent.  
Bowen, F., Nottingham, draper.

Case, T., Childwall, Lancaster, bootmaker.  
Calvert, T., Rochdale, ironmoulder.  
Collis, Ann, St. Martin, Worcester, coal dealer.  
Ferguson, R., Aberlure, Glamorgan, market gardener.  
Russell, B., Neath, commercial traveller.  
Randa, G., Warrington, Northamptonshire, farmer.  
Marriot, J., late of Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, tailor.  
Forth, J., Ely, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.  
Scott, T., Carlisle, innkeeper.

Mills, W. J., Messing, Essex, veterinary surgeon.  
Howe, W., Coventry, builder.  
Lumley, J., Middlesbrough, journeyman joiner.  
Marshall, S., Stockton, accountant.  
Light, R., Wormbridge, Shropshire, joiner.  
Monday, W. S., Egham, grocer.  
Barford, G., Luton, straw hat manufacturer.  
Houghton, E., Daventry, tailor.  
White, I. T., formerly of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, miller.

Roe, R., Llanelli, baker.  
Scott, R., Everton, Lancashire.  
Bateson, J., Doncaster, tobacconist.  
Grant, J., Strangeways, manager of a cotton manufactory.  
Dennis, R. F., late of Fordham, Cambridgeshire.  
Fenner, D., Sheerness, dealer in beer.  
Spencer, W., Silverstone, Northamptonshire, working lath tender.

Barnaschina, A., late of Gravesend, general dealer.  
Heatley, G., Llandaff, painter.  
Edge, J. T., Eling, Hampshire, cattle dealer.  
Nixon, T., late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
Brown, A. H., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher.  
Johnston, D., late of North Shields, licensed victualler.  
Harvey, A. Y., late of North Shields, builder.  
Christopher, J., Bibbing, North Shields, master mariner.  
Beaumont, J., Flixton, Suffolk.  
Wyatt, W. B., Ilfrley, Oxfordshire, boat builder.  
Lancaster, T., Oxford, tallyman draper.  
Wood, J., Oxford, maltster.  
Canler, W., Neding, Suffolk.  
Timmins, W., Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire, cord wainer.

Neale, J., Suffolk, farm-bailiff.  
Crow, T., Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, rope manufacturer.  
Hague, B., Sheffield, anvil maker.  
Smith, A., late of Sheffield, joiner.  
Pembroke, P., Hay, Brecknockshire, tailor.

### Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1861.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Moore, J., Ely, Cambridgeshire, innkeeper.  
Gadaby, L., Chalk-farm, Camden-town, licensed victualler.  
Highfield, C., Luard-street, Caledonian-road, cab proprietor.  
Crick, J., Soham, Cambridgeshire, innkeeper.  
Wildy, J., Union-orecent, New Kent-road, law bookseller.  
Wilcox, R. W., Caledonian-road, optician.  
Lingham, G., Bowling-green-street, Kennington.  
Crowther, J., High-street, Hoxton, grocer.  
Spinks, W. S., St. John's-road, Hoxton, carpenter.  
Burford, B., Great York-mews, Baker-street, livery-stable keeper.  
Redgrave, C., Brydges-street, Covent-garden, bagatelle board maker.  
Cother, D. J., Sloane-street, Chelsea.  
Foxall, J., Ealing, Middlesex, tavern keeper.  
Hill, W., Stones-street, Stepney, provision dealer.  
Bell, A. D., Sewardstone, Essex, gentleman.  
Rae, A., Took's-court, Chancery-lane, lithographer.  
Buckley, G., Northumberland-place, Paddington, plumber.  
Squire, J., Harkstead, Suffolk, farmer.  
Champion, J. N., Aberystwith-terrace, Islington, house decorator.  
White, C. H., Crawford-terrace, Marylebone, glass dealer.  
Carnell, E., Tonbridge-wells, attorney.  
O'Hanlon, F., Alfred-street, Brompton, licensed hawk.  
Mannall, W., Melton, Suffolk, corn chandler.  
Clements, S., Romford, Essex, pig dealer.  
Boulter, T., Cromer, Norfolk, hotel keeper.  
Lake, B., Hengrove, Bucks.  
Frankham, G. S., Mead-row, Lambeth, builder.  
Forstye, E., jun., Great Ormond-street, Queen's-square.  
Gallagher, J. O., Maddox-street, Regent-street.  
Gale, T. C., Harrogate, Yorkshire.  
Lester, G., Deptford.  
Reed, J., Cumberland-row, Islington-green, china dealer.



Crosswell, S. H., St. James's-street, Piccadilly, wine merchant.  
 Rolfe, J., Gerard-street, Soho, licensed victualler.  
 Smith, W. H., Commercial-road East.  
 Elstone, C., Winchester, draper.  
 Remberlin, R., Windsor-terrace, City-road, commercial traveller.  
 Eckhans, P., Gresham-street and New-street, City, importer of jewellery.  
 Wickham, T. P., Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, gentleman.  
 Farquharson, R. A., Holland-terrace, Brixton, late Lieutenant of the 24th Foot.  
 Wright, J., Enfield-road North, Kingland, rent collector.  
 Austen, G., Ramsgate, grocer.  
 Morgan, J., West-street, Finsbury, joiner.  
 Paine, W., Titey, Surrey, farmer.  
 Clarke, J. L., Moorgate-street, City, and Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, attorney.  
 Carter, C., Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, dentist.  
 Blenkarn, F., Manchester.  
 Claydon, G. T. B., Albert-street, Mornington-crescent, merchant.  
 Smith, J., St. Paul's-road, Walworth.  
 Lamplough, R. E., Capland-street, Lisson-grove, solicitor.  
 Baster, J., Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, builder.  
 Atkins, H., Harrow-road, Paddington, carpenter.  
 Polch, S. V., Cannon-row, Westminster.  
 Fox, T., Great Yarmouth, builder.  
 Mustard, A. R., White Conduit-terrace, Islington, baker.  
 White, W., St. Matthew's-place, Hackney-road, haberdasher.  
 Sparrow, G., Compton-street, Brunswick-square, eating-house keeper.  
 Withey, G., Burslem and Wolstanton, Staffordshire, flint grinder.  
 Sale, J., jun., Chesterton, Staffordshire, joiner.  
 Poole, J., Birmingham, brassfounder.  
 Bult, R., Evesham, Worcestershire, bookseller.  
 Smyth, W., Hereford, innkeeper.  
 Martin, J., Sleaford, Lincolnshire, tea dealer.  
 Alder, J., jun., Cheltenham, stationer.  
 Jones, E., Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, wine merchant.  
 Boiston, R., Redcar, Yorkshire, innkeeper.  
 Marriott, G., Darley, Dale, Derbyshire, coal merchant.  
 Fry, J. F., Sheffield, pork butcher.  
 Andrew, W., Lincoln, boarding-house keeper.  
 Bentley, I., Dalton, Yorkshire, grocer.  
 Bluck, E., Tranmere, Cheshire, and Liverpool, attorney.  
 Griffiths, J., Liverpool, builder.  
 Walker, J., Ashton-under-Lyne, and Dukinfield, Cheshire, grocer.  
 Kraus, J., and Shaw, A., Manchester, calico printers.  
 Webster B., Hurworth-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer.  
 Stewart, W., Darlington, Durham, pipe manufacturer.  
 Pinkney, G., Piffill, Durham, publican.  
 Ord, E., Crook, Durham, draper.  
 Ord, T., Sunderland, veterinary surgeon.  
 Oates, M., Liverpool.  
 Holmes, F., Liverpool, book-keeper.  
 Redfern, J., Birmingham, warehouseman.  
 Plait, H., Birmingham, cooper.  
 Holloway, T., Birmingham, licensed victualler.  
 Palmer, W., Birmingham, brace and bit maker.  
 Robertson, W. A., Birmingham, dealer in motor.  
 Scattergood, T., jun., Pillongley, Warwickshire, labourer.  
 Birch, J., Barnack, Warwickshire, grocer.  
 Cotton, G., Coventry, Warwickshire, builder.  
 Riding, T., Leeds, Yorkshire, carver.  
 Marlow, H., Walsall, journeyman collar maker.  
 West, L., Smacote, Warwick, cattle dealer.  
 Davison, W., Wigton, Cumberland, tanner.  
 Lawton, J., Morley, Yorkshire, cloth maker.  
 Briggs, T., Morley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.  
 Terry, T., Mirfield, Yorkshire, ale retailer.  
 Shons, W., Oldham, wire worker.  
 Cropp, C., Portsea, Hants, tailor.  
 Wilkinson, E., Shiffhall, Shropshire, innkeeper.  
 Vyse, J. A., Hanley, Staffordshire, coal dealer.  
 Percival, W. J., Althorne, Essex, oyster dredger.  
 Jones, J. H., Swansea, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper.  
 Podd, H., Ipswich, Suffolk, bricklayer.  
 Bacon, J., York, tea dealer.  
 Budd, J., Sheffield, beer-house keeper.  
 Grewick, T. J., Sheffield, Yorkshire, electro-plate manufacturer.  
 Plews, S., Levenshulme, Lancashire, warehouseman.  
 Hutchinson, W., Manchester, joiner.  
 Watkins, E., Manchester, tripe dresser.  
 Reeves, J., Foston, Derbyshire, farmer.  
 Lloyd, J., West Bromwich, Staffordshire.  
 Shaw, R., Stanton, Derbyshire, higgler.  
 Nickson, C., Blackpool, Lancashire, livery stable keeper.  
 Mirfin, T., jun., Barnsley, Yorkshire, beer-house keeper.  
 Bletcher, J., Hulme, Lancashire, agent.  
 Tillotson, S., Todmorden, Yorkshire, police constable.  
 Redfern, G., Leeds, butcher.  
 Swallow, B., Halifax, Yorkshire, painter.  
 Bolland, D., Bowling, Yorkshire, shoemaker.  
 Potter, T. N., Smalley and Mapperley, Derbyshire, butcher.  
 Robson, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler.  
 Hurley, J., Exeter, joiner.  
 Clark, W., Ross, Herefordshire, cheese dealer.  
 Godsell, R., Whippingham, Isle of Wight.  
 Cave, A., Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, baker.  
 Whisker, J., Great Driffield, Yorkshire, shoemaker.  
 Knock, W. H., Eton, Bucks, fruiterer.  
 Constable, G., Boughton-under-Blean, Kent, builder.  
 Stammers, J., Bedford, Suffolk, dealer.  
 Sadler, J., Fishergate, Sussex, master mariner.  
 Moore, S., Lowestoft, Suffolk, fish merchant.  
 Bates, D., Thornton, Notts, miller.  
 Smith, R., sen., Hooe, Kent, land surveyor.

quently the trade remained dull, and last week's rates were barely obtainable, inferior sorts selling at 6d per qr lower. Cargoes on the coast are in good demand, and the sales are at fully last week's rates.

| BRITISH.                |         | FOREIGN.                   |          |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------|
| Wheat                   | s. d.   | Wheat                      | s. d.    |
| Essex and Kent, Red     | 59 0 53 | Dantzic                    | 60 10 75 |
| Ditto White             | 60 0 57 | Konigsberg                 | 58 7 3   |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and   |         | Pomeranian, Red            | 58 6 5   |
| Yorkshire Red           | 59 6 3  | Mecklenburg                | 58 6 5   |
| Rye                     | 36 4 0  | Uckermark, Red             | 58 6 5   |
| Barley, new, malting    | 32 3 7  | Holstein                   | 60 7 2   |
| Chevalier               | 35 4 1  | Silesian, Red              | 58 6 6   |
| Grinding                | 28 3 1  | Danish and Holstein        | 52 6 1   |
| Distilling              | 33 3 6  | Petersburg                 | 54 6 0   |
| Malt, Essex, Norfolk,   |         | Odesa                      | 26 3 0   |
| and Suffolk             | 50 6 9  | Riga and Archangel         | 54 6 0   |
| Kingston, Ware, and     |         | Rhine & Belgium            | 58 6 5   |
| town made               | 50 6 9  | Egyptian                   | —        |
| Brown                   | 52 5 8  | American (U.S.)            | 58 6 5   |
| Beans, mazagan          | 34 3 8  | Barley, grinding           | 27 3 8   |
| Ticks                   | 33 3 8  | Distilling                 | 26 3 4   |
| Harrow                  | 36 4 2  | Beans—                     |          |
| Pigeon                  | 43 4 6  | Friesland                  | 36 4 1   |
| Peas, White             | 40 4 5  | Holstein                   | 36 4 1   |
| Grey                    | 36 3 9  | Egyptian                   | 36 3 8   |
| Maple                   | 40 4 3  | Peas, feeding              | 40 4 3   |
| Boilers                 | 40 4 5  | Fine boilers               | 43 4 5   |
| Oats, English, feed     | 20 2 5  | Oats—                      |          |
| Scotch do               | 23 2 7  | Dutch                      | 20 2 6   |
| Irish do., white        | 19 2 2  | Jahde                      | —        |
| Do., black              | 19 2 2  | Danish                     | 21 2 4   |
| Flour, town made, per   |         | Danish, Yellow feed        | 21 2 5   |
| Sack of 280 lbs         | 48 5 5  | Swedish                    | 21 2 5   |
| Household               | 45 4 7  | Petersburg                 | 23 2 6   |
| Household, new          | 45 4 7  | Flour, per bar of 196 lbs. | —        |
| Norfolk and Suffolk     |         | New York                   | 28 3 3   |
| or ship, new            | 40 4 3  | Spanish, per sack          | —        |
| Gloverseed, per cwt. of |         | Indian Corn, White         | 36 3 9   |
| 112 lbs. English        | —       | Yellow                     | 36 3 6   |
|                         |         | Carrawayseed, per cwt.     | —        |

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 8 1/2d to 9d; household ditto, 6 1/2d to 8d.

#### BUTCHERS' MEAT, LALINGTON, Monday, Nov. 25.

For the time of year, to-day's market was moderately supplied with foreign stock, the general quality of which was good. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts were only moderate as to number, but we observed a decided improvement in their general quality. For all breeds the demand was in a sluggish state, at barely last week's current rates. The extreme value for prime Scots was 5s per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 2,300 short-horns and mixed breeds; from Norfolk, 60 Scots; from other parts of England 400 various breeds; from Scotland 240 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 800 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was only moderate, and the quality of most breeds was inferior. Downs and half-breeds commanded a steady sale, at full quotations. Otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, on former state, at barely previous rates. The best Downs were worth 5s per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was limited—changed hands steadily, at Thursday's improvement in value. The top figure was 5s 4d per 8lbs. There was a large arrival of pigs, and the pork trade ruled steady, at full prices.

#### Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

| s. d.              | s. d.      | s. d.                  | s. d.            |
|--------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 3 0 to 3 4 | Pr. coarse woolled     | 4 6 to 5 2       |
| Second quality     | 3 6 4 0    | Prime Southdown        | 5 4 5 8          |
| Prime large oxen   | 4 2 4 8    | Lge. coarse calves     | 4 4 4 10         |
| Prime Scots, &c.   | 4 10 5 0   | Prime small            | 5 0 5 4          |
| Coarse inf. sheep  | 3 2 3 6    | Large hogs             | 3 10 4 4         |
| Second quality     | 3 8 4 4    | Neat-sm. porkers       | 4 6 4 10         |
| Suckling calves    | 22 to 30s. | Quarter-old store pigs | 22 to 30s. each. |

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 25.

The supplies of meat on sale at these markets are to an average extent. Good and prime qualities command a steady sale, and prices are steadily maintained. Otherwise the trade was in a sluggish state, at our quotations.

#### Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

| s. d.           | s. d.      | s. d.          | s. d.      |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Inferior beef   | 2 6 to 3 2 | Small pork     | 4 8 to 5 2 |
| Middling ditto  | 3 4 3 6    | Inf. mutton    | 3 2 3 8    |
| Prime large do. | 3 8 3 10   | Middling ditto | 3 10 4 2   |
| Do. small do.   | 4 0 4 2    | Prime ditto    | 4 4 4 6    |
| Large pork      | 3 10 4 6   | Veal           | 3 8 4 6    |

#### PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Nov. 26.

TEA.—There has been a very limited demand, owing to the near approach of the public sales, which commence this day.

SUGAR.—A limited amount of transactions have been entered into, and but little change has taken place in prices. In the refined market dried goods are without any variation in prices.

COFFEE.—Sales progress quietly in most kinds of coffee, at late rates. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show and increase of about 1,600 tons.

RICE.—The business in this market for home consumption was very moderate, but for export there has been a fair inquiry, and prices are steadily maintained.

SATRELFPS.—Rather large transactions have been entered into for the better descriptions, and late rates experienced a slight advance.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 23.—Owing to the favourable weather we have lately experienced, the supply of most things continues to be well kept up, and that of fruit is still sufficient for the demand, with perhaps the exception of pears, which come chiefly from the continent and the Channel Islands. Grapes and pine apples are abundant. Of cauliflowers there is still a fair supply. For potatoes markets are heavy, and prices about the same as last week. Onions are not so plentiful, but are still sufficient for the demand. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Chrysanthemums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 25.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 8,000 firkins butter, and 3,290 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 15,531 casks butter, and 944 bales of bacon. The transactions in Irish butter last week were to a limited extent without change in prices, holders being very firm, influenced by the high prices paying in Ireland. American continues to meet a good sale, at 2s to 4s advance. Dutch and some other foreign declined 4s to 10s per cwt, the quality net being good; the sales effected were of very irregular rates. The bacon market ruled steady, without change to be noticed in price.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 25.—The receipts of home-grown potatoes to these markets, since our last report, have been moderately extensive. Generally speaking, the trade has been in a sluggish state, yet have been but little changed in prices, compared with our previous report. The receipts from the Continent have been very small. York Regents, 9s to 13s; York Finkles 13s to 14s; Scotch do. 7s to 12s; Kent and Essex, 10s to 13s; French 9s to 12s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 25.—The improvement noticed in our last report still continues, and a large business has been done in the new growth, at full prices. We have more inquiry for old hops. Mid and East Kent, 180s, 195s, 220s; West of Kent, 147s, 165s, 185s; Sussex, 135s, 145s, 165s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 197 bales from Boulogne, 104 from Calais, 285 from Rotterdam, 531 from Hamburg, 792 from Antwerp, 2 from Bremen, 304 from Ostend, 27 from Hamburg, 10 from Ghent, and 68 from New York.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 25.—Although the supply of home-grown wool on offer is somewhat extensive, the demand for all kinds since our last report has ruled steady, and in some instances prices have advanced 0 1/2d. to 1d. per lb. A few parcels have been taken for export to Belgium; and the stocks in the hands of our manufacturers are very small.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 25.—Lime oil is less firm at 55s 9d per cwt on the spot. Rape oil, cocoa-nut, and palm oils are in very moderate request, yet no change of importance has taken place in their value, compared with last week. Fish oils continue neglected, and sperm may be had at 88s to 89s per tun. Turpentine is difficult of sale. American spirits are quoted at 72s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Nov. 23.—For flax we have to report a limited sale, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean Russian is worth 34s. per ton. Jute is in less request, and prices are barely maintained. Coir goods are firm in value.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 25.—A reduction of 6d per ton on last day's rates, with a general sale. Stewarts 19s 6d, Huttons 19s 6d, Hartlepool 19s, Braddyl's 18s 6d, Wharmcliffe 17s 6d, Gasforth 17s 6d, Kiddell's 17s 6d, Hartleys 16s, Tansfield 13s 6d, Wylam 16s, Trimdon Thornley 17s.—Fresh arrivals, 270; left from last day, 1.—Total 271.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 25.—Our market is dull, and prices have a downward tendency to-day. F.Y.C. is quoted at 51s 3d per cwt. on the spot. Rough fat 2s 3d per 8lbs.

|                              | 1857.         | 1858.         | 1859.         | 1860.         | 1861.         |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Stock.....                   | Casks. 38582  | Casks. 25167  | Casks. 50417  | Casks. 69609  | Casks. 45742  |
| Price of Yellow Candles..... | 50s 0d 50s 3d | 50s 0d 50s 3d | 50s 0d 50s 3d | 50s 0d 50s 3d | 50s 0d 50s 3d |
| Delivery last Week .....     | 2809          | 2215          | 2588          | 1271          | 2628          |
| Ditto from the 1st of June.. | 54919         | 55106         | 40946         | 45407         | 73873         |
| Arrived last Week .....      | 2869          | 4054          | 3191          | 3375          | 10764         |
| Ditto from the 1st of June.. | 80369         | 68916         | 78382         | 90923         | 62854         |
| Price of Town Tallow .....   | 51s 3d        | 54s 3d        | 62s 6d        | 69s 9d        | 54s 3d        |

### Advertisements.

#### ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S**  
 IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, which are secured by Letters Patent, dated December, 1852, combine all the advantages of the chemically-prepared india-rubber, with greatly increased lightness and durability, and entirely prevent the numerous diseases caused by the use of impure metals, soft compositions, and other absorbing agents, in the use of artificial teeth, and, from all metals being dispensed with, are easily remodelled to meet any alteration that may take place in the mouth. Additional teeth can be easily added, and the Patient is by this great desideratum saved that constant outlay which renders the present system so expensive, and puts it beyond the reach of all but the affluent. The principal advantages of Mr. Mosely's new system consist in the substance employed never decaying, or the teeth changing colour, and from their being prepared in the solid form, a greatly-increased durability is attained, and the lodgment of food in the interstices entirely prevented, thus ensuring sweetness of breath and increased comfort, whilst from their close resemblance to the natural teeth, detection is completely defied, and the wearer saved the constant fear of discovery.  
 To be obtained only of Mr. Ephraim Mosely, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT - BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**  
 Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy of this unrivalled preparation, have obtained for it the general approval and unqualified confidence of the Medical Profession, and notwithstanding the active and in too many instances unscrupulous opposition of interested dealers, an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

The immeasurable therapeutic superiority of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil over every other variety is incontestably established by the recorded opinions of the most distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in all parts of the world. In numerous instances where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

#### SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

**SIR JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D.**, Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

**SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.**, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

**DR. LAWRENCE**, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxo-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

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### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 25.

We had a very small supply of English wheat fresh up this morning; but arrivals of foreign grain are liberal. The demand for English wheat was inactive, and the stands were not cleared, factors resisting the decline of 1s per qr which was wanted by our millers. Foreign is held at fully late rates, and sold in retail only. Flour met a dull sale, at the prices of this day's night. Our quotations for beans and peas are 1s per qr lower. For barley there was less inquiry, and prices gave fully 1s per qr. There is a large arrival of oats, conse-



**FLOUR**, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 9s. 8d.

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Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

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RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCAVELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

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To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine glass full of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes: sweeten lightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk, not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious.

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Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty.  
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**CONSUMPTION** and other Diseases characterised by a rapid circulation of the blood cannot be cured or even alleviated until the pulse is reduced. This can only be accomplished by the use of

**OZO D COD LIVER OIL,**

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